ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಈ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಯುದ್ಧಾನಂತರದ ಪುನರ್ರಚನಾ ಯೋಜನೆಗಳೇ ಆಗಿವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದವೀರಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಪ್ರೈಯಾರಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರಿ ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I cannot answer that question off-hand. The Government of India and the Provincial Governments sat together and evolved these schemes which would be of immense benefit to the agriculturist.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Question time is over.

Relief to persons who were victims of a fire accident in Lakkavalli recently.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾವು ಈಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ವಿಚಾರ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಾರು ಮನೆಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗಿ, ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಪಲ್ಲ ಭತ್ತ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರ ಆಹಾರ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಸುಟ್ಟು ಭಸ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಜನರು ಮನೆಮಠಗಳಿಲ್ಲದೆ, ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ತಿನ್ನಲಿಕ್ಕಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವುದಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ವರ್ತಮಾನ ಬಂದು ನಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬಹಳ ಕಳವಳಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾಗಿದೆ. ನಾನು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವಂಥಾ ಕಳವಳವನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದರ ನಿಜಸ್ಥಿತಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊರಡಿಸಬಹುದೆಂದು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತನಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹಾಗೆ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಕಟಣೆಯನ್ನೂ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೊರಡಿಸಿದಂತೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಕಳವಳಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾವಿರಾರು ಮನೆಗಳು ಸುಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ನಷ್ಟ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿರುವಾಗ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಜಾನುವಾರುಗಳಿಗೇನಾದರೂ ಹಾನಿಯಾಗಿದೆಯೋ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗೆ ಅನ್ನ ಕೂಡ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಳಲುತ್ತಿರುವ ಜನಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಅವರ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಲು ಏನು ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ಕಳವಳ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯಾದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು (ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಈಗ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಎತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೂಡಲೆ ಏನೇನು ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೋ ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏನೇನು ಸ್ಥಳಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳುವಳಿಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಈಗಾಗಲೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು 10-30 ಘಂಟೆಗಳ ನಂತರ ಒಂದು ಹೇಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆಗ ತಮ್ಮೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಅದು ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

FINANCIAL BUSINESS.

Voting of Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for 1949-50

Mr. SPEAKER (Sri V. Venkatappa).—The Voting of Demands for Supplementary and Additional Grants for 1949-50 will be taken up now.

Demand No. 18—24. Civil Works.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to move:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs 15,79,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 15,79,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Civil Works'."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 21—27. Agriculture.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to move:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA (Kolar—Muslim).—On a point of information, Sir. I just want to know whether we are voting for the amount twice or only once, because it is a mistake in figures.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is only a question of change in the account procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

> "That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 17,94,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Agriculture'."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 23-B—28. Rural Development Department.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to move:

"That an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 49,73,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Rural Development Department'."

The same case. It is only a change in the account procedure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 49,73,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Rural Development Department'."

The motion was adopted.

Demand No. 39-A—41. Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue.

Sri T. MARIAPPA (Home Minister).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja, I beg to move:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue'."

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of 'Food Supply Department transactions not met from Revenue'."

Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—I think this is not an adjustment item. The Government have asked for the grant or for approving their action in having utilised a sum of one crore of rupees which was not provided in the original estimate. What I would like to know is that when they framed the original budget, why they did not anticipate that there would be such a heavy expenditure. They had the experience of the previous years and they knew that a huge amount would be needed in connection with the expenditure on food. So they ought to have included this in the original estimate itself. Though they knew very well that the expenses would be as high as this, even during this year they have repeated the mistake. They show a comparatively smaller amount in the Budget and the House passes those estimates and when the year closes we are faced with an item of expenditure which will be much more than what was provided. This is rather very unsatisfactory. The Government at the initial stage alone should seek sanction of this House. What does it show? This shows that the Government do not want to place before the House the full extent of their commitment, obviously with a view to balance the budget or to show a small surplus. If they show all these items of expenditure or if they correctly anticipate all items of expenditure, then they would be giving the correct state of affairs and the true state of financial position will be revealed. If you take the Budget of 1949-50, you will see that the expenditure met from reserve funds comes to Rs. 176·58 lakhs and the expenditure connected with Food and other Control Measures is Rs. 111 lakhs. The revised estimate is Rs. 123 lakhs and the expenditure met from the Reserves is Rs. 234 lakhs as against 176.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What page?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I am referring to the Budget Memorandum of 1950-51, page 29.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What has that to do with this?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Expenditure connected with War for 1949-50: in the revised estimate it is shown as 123 lakhs. I wish correct figures are given. According to their revised estimate, expenditure connected with food would be 123 lakhs. According to supplementary estimates they want an additional grant of one crore more. It would be 223 lakhs. So, the correct figures are not given in the revised estimate.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That is the revenue account. You are referring to page 155 of the Budget. Please refer to Food Operations in page 171.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Revised estimate is 250 lakhs: you can see that.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Even then the estimate is incorrect as against the original amount provided. It is less by 50 lakhs.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We are asking for only one crore instead of one crore and 50 lakhs, a thing which you must appreciate.

Mr. SPEAKER.—They are not going to spend 250 lakhs; they spend only 200 lakhs.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—For operations only.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Though in the revised estimate they have provided for 250 lakhs, they spend only 200 lakhs. They are not going to spend all the amount.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—They have done.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In the previous Budget, you have only voted for 100 lakhs.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Chitaldrug District—General).—That depends on the allotments made from the Centre. Supposing more allotment is made and the supply is less, there is saving.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I am confused by the figures (Laughter). The Budget Estimate gives one figure. A totally different set of figures are given under revised estimates. In the Supplementary they have got another kind of figures and the accounts show a different figure. What I would like to say is that they must ask only that amount which is absolutely necessary. When it is shown in the revised estimate 250 lakhs, then all of us must presume that only 250 lakhs has been spent. Only the amount that has been spent during that period or the probable amount they are going to spend must come under the revised estimate. I cannot agree to the argument that there is going to be a saving in the revised estimate. The figures shown under revised estimates are much more accurate than the figures shown in the Budget. Of course we collect figures only after accounting. But, what I want to submit is that first of all they must give us correct figures and they must not take us by surprise after some time by placing before us demands for more money than voted by this House. Then the 100 crores.........

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Crores! 100 lakhs, Sir (Laughter).

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—100 lakhs. This they must have anticipated at the time of framing the original Budget itself. Now you come forward with a supplementary amount when the amount has already been spent. I must say that this House is not given due weight and we are asked here only to approve what they do. I think this House would be a rubber stamp if it is meant to simply approve what all the Government do.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA (Bangalore District—General).—It is not so. I object to that term. The words 'rubber stamp' are not properly understood by this House. It only means that I am compelled to put 'ditto'. I do not think 70 Hon'ble Members should sit here to simply put 'ditto'. I repudiate it. What does the Hon'ble Member mean by rubber stamp? It is forcing and asking me to do it.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I said, Government wants us to be rubber stamps, not that we are rubber stamps. So, I submit, Sir, that in all such matters where due commitments are made, they must anticipate the total expenditure at the time of preparing the original Budget itself and place it before this House. They can anticipate.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—Not to the extent that you expect.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Generally, when you are preparing a Budget.........

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sir, may I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member that this year particularly, we have to cut down to 9 months and we have received more imports? The Explanatory Memorandum is very clear and if the Hon'ble Member reads and understands it properly, all this trouble would be saved.

Mr. SPEAKER.—As he said, it is a confusing state of affairs for him (Laughter).

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—They have got the figures for the previous years. If they adopt the figures of the previous years and frame the Budget of the present year it would be very helpful. That is a most logical course and a very appropriate course. What I am concerned about is this. During this year they have provided only 82 lakhs. Will that be sufficient? Let it be recorded that next year they will again come with a supplementary demand for another one or two crores. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to take a practical view of the whole thing, study the previous figures and provide the figures for the coming year. We are not going to vote them down, nor do we create any embarrassment. The only thing is, they must give their true state of affairs and take this House into confidence.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—I agree with Janab Imam in certain respects. (*Sri L. Siddappa* : *Hear, hear*). What he wants is, that the Finance Minister or the Minister concerning that department, must study the previous budgets, take cognizance of the present factor, the probable future and plan in such a way that afterwards you will not have to bring supplementary demands as you have brought now. Really he was not accusing anybody. He did not want the Minister or the Ministers who have a hand in framing the Budget to be astrologers, but he wanted them to take cognizance of all the factors concerning the department and place before the House demands to the nearest point.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I think a word or two of explanation of the figures would practically solve all the doubts that have been raised by my Hon'ble friend Janab Mahomed Imam who, I feel, this time particularly, has practically become a Doubting Thomas. (Laughter). If the Hon'ble Member had just run through the figures, there would not have been this confusion. As I said, on page 155 you find the operations of the Department of Food Supplies. There you find the establishment charges of the Food Department *plus* what we have to spend on subsidy of foodgrains. The subsidy is Rs. 150 lakhs according to the accounts, and Rs. 90 lakhs according to the revised—it is going to be somewhat less next year. That is quite a different thing and that is taken credit to under Food Operations on page 171. The demand that my Hon'ble friend has placed to-day is only with regard to the amount required for food procurement operations which is not met from revenue at all, and which works out more or less like an advance. Last year when we budgetted, we budgetted for a crore of rupees thinking that that would be sufficient for our food operations. That of course was inclusive of what remained over in the Food Department in the shape of foodgrains. We had to write off as much as Rs. 90 lakhs for subsidy. That could only be done when full accounts become available. What exactly the subsidy is, could not be determined in advance because it is a huge transaction and we must know what exactly are the accounts. That meant that we wanted to have a little more money. In view of the fact that the allotment of food grains was going to be cut down from the Centre, we wanted to step up the procurement in the State itself and so from the first four months' calculations we anticipated that this one crore of rupees would be insufficient. We thought of taking for our operations another advance of Rs. 150 lakhs. What has happened is the Food Department has done so marvellously well that they have not found it necessary now to ask for another Rs. 150 lakhs. They say: "We will be satisfied with only Rs. 100 lakhs". I ask the House whether that is not a thing on which the Food Department ought to be congratulated. (*A Voice*: "*Certainly.*") Thanks. This demand therefore relates to the advance we have asked for the current year. This in brief is the position. Now, let me say that this is not going to be spent away as though it is an outright grant. It is there in the shape of foodgrains, so that it is only an advance and I am sure that the operations have been quite satisfactory and that Janab Mahomed Imam, with this understanding of the

position, will be able to appreciate that what we have asked for now is really a matter on which the Government cannot be taken exception to.

Janab **MAHOMED IMAM**.—On a point of information, Sir. If it is a case of advance, why should it not be shown under Advances and Loans ?

Sri **H. C. DASAPPA**.—This is exclusively Food Operations. It must be shown here. It is a separate operation and anything that you give here must be brought under this head and cannot be taken over as advance under Advances and Loans, like motor car advance or house building advance. It is not a thing like that. That is shown under a different head altogether.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚಿತವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸೂಚನೆ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ದಿವಸ ಸಾಯಂಕಾಲದೊಳಗೇ 100 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ; ಇದಾಗಲೇ ಖರ್ಚಾಗಿರಬೇಕು ; ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಎಕ್ಸೆಸ್ ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಎಂದು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ತರುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಹುಶಃ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ನ್ಯಾಯ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಮುಂದೆ ಆ ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

The question is :

"That a supplementary sum not exceeding Rs. 1,00,00,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1950, in respect of Food Supply Department transactions not met from 'Revenue'."

The motion was adopted.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950.

Introduction.

Sri **H. C. DASAPPA** (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, on the recommendation of His Highness the Maharaja I beg to introduce the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950, published under Rule 36 of the Mysore Legislative Rules in *Gazette Extraordinary* dated 30th March 1950.

Suspension of Standing Order.

Sri **H. C. DASAPPA**.—Sir, I beg to move also that Standing Order 30 may be suspended in respect of the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950.

Mr. **SPEAKER**.—The Chair has no objection to suspend the standing order.

Motion to consider.

Sri **H. C. DASAPPA**.—I thank you, Sir. I also beg to move—

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration at once."

I do not think I should make any lengthy speech at this stage of the Bill. I wish to say just a few words, and that is more relating to the procedure. The House will see that the practice all along has been, when the Demands were voted by this House, for His Highness to authenticate the Schedule of Grants, a matter which would be reported to the House in due course. To-day, the House is in a position to pass the Appropriation Bill itself and the other procedure is obviated thereby.

I would like Hon'ble Members just to see the form of the schedule accompanying the Bill. You will find there what is voted by the Legislative Assembly and what is charged to the Consolidated Fund. According to the new constitution, we have a certain amount charged to the Consolidated Fund which is not voted directly by the House but on which of course there could be discussion and those items are found in the column shown against it. You will find there under Sinking Fund, Interest on other Obligations which relate to the interest on borrowed funds; then you will find under General Administration Rs. 3,94,100 which is again the amount charged to the Consolidated Fund. Hon'ble Members will see that that relates to the allowances to the Rajpramukh as also pay and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker, pay and allowances and establishment charges of the Public Service Commission. Then, Sir, there is another sum of Rs. 1 lakh under Pensions and Allowances. It relates to the pension of High Court Judges and the staff of the High Court. Then we have Courts of Law--Rs. 2,36,100 which refers to the expenditure incurred in connection with High Court. That makes a total

of Rs. 71,21,200. This is the first time we are adopting a new procedure and placing the Appropriation Bill before the House. As I have already indicated in my speech replying to the Budget Discussion, next year we will follow all the other portions of the procedure under the new constitution. Possibly as I have indicated, we will have an Estimates Committee which will go into the details of the expenditure. I must also say one thing Sir that we are asking for an additional expenditure of about 20 lakhs. The House having urged that the depot charges and the sales-tax on pulses should not be levied the Government accepted the same. Our Budget instead of showing a surplus of Rs. 3·06 lakhs will show a deficit of about 16·94 lakhs. As regards what we may have lost under sale-tax on pulses, about four to five lakhs, I hope by a better organisation and more intensive drive we will be able to make it up somehow. But as regards the depot charges, we are likely to lose about 20 lakhs. That means that the budget will show a deficit of 16·94 lakhs. I have already said what our food operations are resulting in. I do not think I should repeat it. The State cannot continue to suffer these heavy losses and we cannot continue to subsidise at the rate at which we are doing now, roughly about Rs. 5 per palla on first variety rice and I suppose Rs. 9 on second variety rice and about Rs. 3 or more on millets. This is a strain which the State cannot stand any more and it will become necessary for us to consider how best to minimise the losses. I do not think I should say any more on the matter for the present.

Sri D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA (Chitaldrug District—General).—I would like to have some details about the formation of the consolidated fund—when it was formed; what its assets are and how that fund is separate from the rest of the State funds. We want to have some details about these points because this term "Consolidated Fund" is used for the first time in the State.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—As I have already said, Sir, we have got to rearrange the headings. It is provided for in Articles 202 and 203 of the Constitution Act. Now that we are working under the new Constitution, it becomes necessary to rearrange some of the headings. Hereafter all the States in India, whether Unions or States or Provinces, will have to conform to the Constitution Act and follow some uniform procedure and that I believe has got to be effected in the course of the year.

Sri D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—My question was whether such a fund has already been created and if so, when it was created and what its assets are.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I have already said that we have got to bring these several funds under this Consolidated Fund under the Constitution.

Sri D. H. CHANDRASEKHARAIYA.—So may I take it that no such fund has as yet been formed?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It is there and what you have got to do is just to put the items under that head.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA (Shimoga District—General).—Is there any distinction between the Consolidated Fund and other funds?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The whole of it is Consolidated Fund. All these several funds together make up the Consolidated Fund.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—So automatically the funds of Government convert themselves into Consolidated Fund after the promulgation of the new Constitution?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Yes.

Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—May I know what is the balance of the Consolidated Fund after defraying all the items of expenditure?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What is shown in the Budget. There is nothing else.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—The total amount of the Consolidated Fund that will be available after meeting all these items of expenditure after deducting 25 crores—I want that figure.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If you see the Budget, you will find the closing balance which is shown there.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved;

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950, be taken into consideration."

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು—ನಿಮ್ನ ಪಂಗಡ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಮಂಡಿಸಿರುವ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಾ, ನಾನು ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ......................

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—About the procedure, we would like to know whether the House has a right to offer its comments after the Appropriation Bill has been presented in the House to the same extent or in the same way as we had at the time of the Budget.

Janab MAHOMED VALIULLA (Kolar—Muslim).—We cannot make amendments for reducing any amount.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸುತ್ತಾ, ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕರು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡಿಸಿದ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಡಿಪ್ರೋ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನೂ, ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ಒಂದು ಭಾಗವನ್ನೂ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ವಾಪಸು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಂಟಾಗತಕ್ಕ ಖೋತಾವನ್ನು ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಸರಿತೂಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಈ ಸೂಚನೆಗೆ ನನ್ನ ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಬೆಂಬಲವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಹೊರೆಯೂ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳದೇ ಇರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ನಾನು ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಡಿಪ್ರೋ ಚಾರ್ಜನ್ನು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಅರ್ಧಾಣೆಯಂತೆ ಹಾಕುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ 20 ಲಕ್ಷ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಇನ್ನಾವುದಾದರೂ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ಜನರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕುವುದಾದರೆ ಜನಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇನ್ನಾವುದಾದರೂ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾವುದು ಹಾಕುತ್ತಾರೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು.—ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ ಧಾನ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ ಮೂರೂವರೆ ಸೇರಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಮೂರು ಸೇರು ಮಾಡುವುದು ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಅದು ಊಹೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಮಾದಯ್ಯನವರು.—ಯಾವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಬಡವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೊರೆಹಾಕುವ ಮಾರ್ಗವನ್ನು ಅನುಸರಿಸಬಾರದು. ಇವರ ಮೇಲಿನ ಹೊರೆಯನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಸರಿದೂಗಿಸಲು ಬೇರೆ ಮಾರ್ಗಗಳು ಅನೇಕವಾಗಿವೆ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ದೊಡ್ಡ ವಿಚಾರ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹಿಂದೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಮಿತಿಯವರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರನೇಕರು ಸೂಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನೇ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮವಾಗಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರ ಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೊ........ ... .

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I think I must rise to a point of order, at this stage. There will be a colossal confusion if each person is to imagine what may be done and what may not be done and begins to offer comments. I say if the Ministry were to decide on fresh taxation, the proposal has to come before this House. If the Government is going to take any administrative action, it has got to take its stand by much action and stand or fall thereby. I think it will be totally barren of results if each Hon'ble Member is to imagine what might happen or what might not happen and start comments. We have had enough of discussion on the Rajpramukh's Address; we have had a full-dress debate on the Budget and again if this occasion is to be made use of for a rambling discussion, I think it will not help anybody. What I say is that the discussion must be on something pertaining to the broad outlines of the Bill.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Is it the view of the Hon'ble Minister that the scope of the debate is very much restricted ?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I think we must establish some convention. If we do not, we will be landing ourselves in difficulties if this is to be taken as an opportunity for general discussion on Budget items as during the General Discussion on Budget.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—What exactly is the view of the Hon'ble Minister as to the scope of the debate on the Appropriation Bill ?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—A general comment. I do not want to indicate. If I were on the other side I might have. I do not want to invite trouble on myself. It may be said : "Husband your resources well ; be very strict in your expenditure ; do not divert funds to purposes other than what are indicated; do dot ask for excess grants, etc."

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—When the Hon'ble Minister takes objection to the debate that is going on, he must indicate the scope of the debate.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I have indicated.

Sri M. MADIAH.—Sir, I had no desire to speak on this Bill. But I was prompted to speak something because of the statement made by the Hon'ble Minister that the Government will have to find some other means to balance the deficit. Therefore I had to observe and make a suggestion in

supporting the Bill that Government may kindly think over the suggestion I have given and see that the common man is not taxed at all.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ಸಭೆ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವ ಮಾರ್ಗದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಾರ್ಪಾಡಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ನನ್ನ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗಿದ್ದ ರೀತಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಆಥೆಂಟಿಕೇಟೆಡ್ ಷೆಡ್ಯೂಲನ್ನು ಹಿಂದಿನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ದಿವಾನರು ಸರ್ಟಿಫೈ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ, ಈಚೆಗೆ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದರೆಂದೂ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಈಗ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ "ದಿ ಮೈಸೂರ್ ಅಪ್ರೋಪ್ರಿಯೇಷನ್ ಬಿಲ್" ಎಂಬ ಕಾನೂನನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ 1950-51ನೆಯ ಸಾಲಿನ ಆದಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಗೆ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸವಾಗಿದೆ, ಈ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯ ಇಂಪ್ಲಿಕೇಷನ್ ಏನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಸೂಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದುವರೆಗೆ ಇದ್ದ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯು ಹೋಗಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮೇಲೆ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರಗಳು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಶಾಸನ ಸಭೆಗಳ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ, ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ಲಿಮೆಂಟಿನ ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಬರುತ್ತವೆ. ಅವೇ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿ ಎಂದು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈ ತರಹ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಗೊತ್ತು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಪರಮಾಧಿಕಾರ ಬರಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅಂದರೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅರ್ಥ ಸಚಿವರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಒಂದು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ ವಿನಾ ಅದು ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಸಭೆಯು ಸುಪ್ರೀಂ ಅಥಾರಿಟಿಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ, ಇದರ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಹೆಚ್ಚಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದೇ ಕೇಂದ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನು ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡುವ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಸಮಿತಿಗೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಾದರೂ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಆಯವ್ಯಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬರೀ ಒಂದು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೇ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸದೆ ಆ ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ಸ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಪ್ರಭಾವ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಧಿಕಾರಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನೇನಾದರೂ ತರಬೇಕೋ ಅಥವಾ executive orderನಿಂದಲೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ರೂಲ್ಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಇದಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೀರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಅವರ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗಲೇ ಕೊಂಚ ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮನ್ನಣೆ ಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಅವರು ಯಾವ ಎರಡು ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದರೋ ಆ ಎರಡು ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ತೆರಿಗೆ ವಿಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ, ಅದರ ಪರಿಣಾಮವಾಗಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ 16 ಲಕ್ಷದವರೆಗಿನ ಖೋತಾ ಕಾಣಬಹುದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದರು. ನಾನು ಈ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ ನನ್ನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದನ್ನೇ ಈಗ ಮತ್ತೆ ಅವರ ಮನಸ್ಸಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪರಿಣಾಮಕಾರಿಯಾದ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ನೀವು ಈ 16 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಒಂದು ಖೋತಾ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರೋ ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಮುಂದಿರುವ ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಕಠಿಣವಾಗಿಯೇ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಸೆಕ್ರೆಟೆರಿಯವರಿಂದಲಾಗಲೀ, ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಂದಲಾಗಲೀ ತಮ್ಮ ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಲ್ಲಿನ ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಕೆಲಸಗಳನ್ನು ದಕ್ಷತೆಯಿಂದ ನಡೆಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಬರುವುದು ಸ್ವಾಭಾವಿಕ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನೀವುಗಳೇ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ತನಿಖೆ ನಡೆಸಿ ಆದಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಈ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವ ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕತ್ತರಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ಮಾಡಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನಿಳಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿಯನ್ನು ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದ ಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ದಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಲೋಪ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದು ನನ್ನ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಲ್ಲ. ದಕ್ಷತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಖರ್ಚನ್ನೂ ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದೇ ನನ್ನ ಸೂಚನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಈಗ ಅನೇಕ ಬಾಬುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ವರಮಾನ ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಸೋರಿಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ: ಎಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ ಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ administrative organisation ನನ್ನು ಬಿಗಿಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪೂರಾ ಹಣವೂ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಖೋತಾ ಆಗಿರುವುದು ಹೋಗಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಉಳಿತಾಯವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂದು ನನಗನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣಗಳಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡುವ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಸೂಚನೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟರು. ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕೆಲವು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಲಹೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಿದ ಈ ವಿಷಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಆ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಕೇಳಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಹಕಾರವನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸದಾ ಸಿದ್ಧರಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ನಾನು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ.

ಕೊನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ನನ್ನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಕಾಲ ಸಿಕ್ಕದೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಏನೆಂದರೆ, ನೀವು ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಗಮನಕೊಡಬೇಕೋ, ಆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮನಗಂಡು ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನಾನು ವಿಷಾದದಿಂದ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಮೈಸೂರು ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಬೇರೆ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿರುವುದೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ, ಗ್ರಾಮಾಂತರ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ, ಹಿಂದೇನು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿ

ಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೋ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯೇ ಆಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದು ನಮಗೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಹಿಂದೆ ನನಗೆ ಇರಿಗೇಷನ್ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಬಜೆಟ್ ಭಾಷಣದ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಈಗ್ಗೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಅಷ್ಟೊಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಶೆ ನನಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ನಾನು ತಮ್ಮ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ತಾವು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ, ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದ ಜನಗಳು ಬಂದು ನಮಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೇ ಇಲ್ಲ, ನೀವು ಕೇವಲ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗದ ಜನಗಳಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ಬಂದು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾವು ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನ ವಿಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರವೇಶ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬಂದಿತು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವೀಗ ಅದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಯಾವ ಕಾರ್ಯಾಚರಣೆಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮುಂದುವರಿಸುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರ ನದಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನೀವು ಶೇಕಡ ಆರು ಪಾಲನ್ನಾದರೂ ಉಪಯೋಗಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳು ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ 1935–36ರಲ್ಲೇ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಮಿಸತಕ್ಕ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ಮಾನ್ಯ ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿದ್ದಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಮಾಜೀ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಎಚ್. ಚಂದ್ರಶೇಖರಯ್ಯನವರೂ ಸಹ ಆ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಹಾಗೆ ನೇಮಕಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರೆಲ್ಲರೂ ಈ ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯ ನೀರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಶೇಕಡ ಆರು ಪಾಲಿನಷ್ಟು ನೀರಿನ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ನಾವು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ವರದಿಯನ್ನು ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರಣಗಳಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡೋಣವೆಂದು ಆಗ್ಯೆ ಈ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ತಕ್ಷಣವೇ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ತಾವು ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗೆ ಇದರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತಳೆದಿರುವ ಮನೋಭಾವದಿಂದ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳೆಲ್ಲ ಬಹಳ ಅಸಮಾಧಾನಗೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಇಡೀ ಉತ್ತರಭಾಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ವಿಶೇಷ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ತೊಂದರೆಗಳೂ ಉಂಟಾಗಿವೆ. ಈಗಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಪಾಲಸಿಯನ್ನು ವಾಪಸ್ಸಾದುಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದ್ದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಬದಲಾವಣೆಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಿಮ್ಮಮೇಲೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನಾನು ತಮಗೆ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬಲ್ಲೆ.

ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಪೂರ್ವಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭಾಗಕ್ಕೂ ಹೋಲಿಸಿನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಪಶ್ಚಿಮಭಾಗದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ನೀವು ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ವೈದ್ಯ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಜನಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ವೈದ್ಯ ಸಹಾಯವನ್ನು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ನೀಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಮನವಿಗಳು ವಿಪರೀತವಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಮೆಗ್ಯಾನ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು, 1949ನೆಯ ನವೆಂಬರ್‌ನಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹುಕುಂ ಕೂಡ ಸಾದರಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಪ್ಪಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಅಂದಾಜು ಸಹ ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನಾಗಿ ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿ, ಅಲ್ಲಿ Ear department, Ophthalmic department, X-ray department, Tuberculosis facilities ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಬಾಬುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಲು ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹುಕುಮೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಕಳೆದುಹೋದುವು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ತಾವು ಮಂಜೂರು ಆಗಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಯಾವುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಸಿದಿರಿ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿ ಪರಿವರ್ತನೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ ವೆಚ್ಚದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿದೆ. ಈಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ತಾವು ಒಬ್ಬ ಅಡಿಷನಲ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಸರ್ಜನ್ನನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದೀರಿ. 6 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ತಾವೀಗ ಮಾಡಿರತಕ್ಕ ಸಹಾಯ ಇಷ್ಟೆ !

ಮೊನ್ನೆ ಮಾನ್ಯ ವಿದ್ಯಾ ಸಚಿವರು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೆ ಈ ಮೆಗ್ಯಾನ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆಯನ್ನು ಪರೀಕ್ಷೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಒದಗಿಸಲಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಕೇವಲ 60 ಜನ ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಾತ್ರ; ಆದರೆ ಆಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ರೋಗಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 180. ಎರಡು ಬೆಡ್‌ಗಳ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ನೆಲದಮೇಲೆ ಕೆಲವು ರೋಗಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಸರಿಯಾದ ಶಸ್ತ್ರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಔಷಧಿ ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ಆರ್ಡರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದನ್ನಾದರೂ ತಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಆಚರಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತಂದಿರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳೆಲ್ಲವೂ ಕೇವಲ ಮೈಸೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಈ ಎರಡು ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಿಗೇ ಇರಬೇಕೋ ಏನೋ ಅನ್ನುವ ಭಾವನೆ ಕಂಡುಬರುತ್ತದೆ. 1946ರಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಂದರೆ ಮಲ್ಲೇಶ್ವರಂನಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಜನರಲ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಆಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಮನವಿ ಬಂದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೆ ನಾವು ಆ ಕೂಡಲೇ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಯಾವಾಗ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—1946ನೆಯ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಆಗ ಯಾರಿದ್ದವರು ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಆಗ ನಾವೇ ಇದ್ದವರು. I take credit for it. Not only we sanctioned it, but also we implemented it and we see that the building is already coming up.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Nobody prevented you from doing it with regard to McGann Hospital at Shimoga.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It was in November 1946 that, as I said, the Government Order was issued sanctioning it. Proposals were called for from the Public Works Department for the extension of buildings and from the Medical Department for additional equipment. When the proposals were

being received, the new Ministry came into being and it was the duty and responsibility of the new Ministry to have implemented all these proposals. I very deeply regret to say that they have not taken any steps whatsoever to implement those sehemes. On the other hand, a meagre sum of Rs. 69,000 has been provided in the next year's budget to implement a scheme which costs over Rs. 6½ lakhs.

ಇಷ್ಟೆಲ್ಲಾ ವೈದ್ಯದ ವಿಚಾರವಾಯಿತು. ಇನ್ನು ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸಂಚಾರ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹಣವೇನೋ ಕೆಲವು ಬಾಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕೆಲಸಗಳೇ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಮುಂದುವರಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ವೇದಾವತಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆಯನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಎಸ್ಟಿಮೇಟ್ ಮಂಜೂರಾಗಿ ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷವಾಯಿತು. ಆದರೆ ಆ ಕೆಲಸದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾಲ್ಕರಲ್ಲೊಂದು ಪಾಲು ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಮುಗಿದಿಲ್ಲ. ಹೀಗೆ ತಾವು ಆ ಕಡೆಯ ಜನಗಳನ್ನು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಡೆಗಣ್ಣಿನಿಂದ ನೋಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರೆಂಬುದು ಇದರಿಂದಲೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡಿರುವಂಥ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ತಾವು ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಏನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು? ಹೀಗೆಲ್ಲ ಇರುವಾಗ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರ ಮತ್ತು ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರ ಆಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ (ರೆಜೀಂ) ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುವ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಇನ್ನು ಈ ಸಣ್ಣ ಸಣ್ಣ ಗೃಹಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ವಿಚಾರ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನೇ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಕೇವಲ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಅಥವಾ ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲೋ ಅಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೆ ಕೆಲವು...

....

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಕೆ. ವೀರಣ್ಣಗೌಡರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯಾಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).— ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನೊಂದು ಕ್ರಿಯಾಲೋಪವನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಹೇಗೆ ಒಂದು general discussion ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಹಾಗೆ ಅವರು ಈಗ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ಅನ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರು ಹೊಸ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಗಳಿಗನುಗುಣವಾಗಿ ಅವರು ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಈ 'grants' ಗಳನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರುಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ ಈ ಸಭೆಗೆ ಈಗ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳದೆ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮಂಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಭಾಷಣಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ, ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಈಗಲೂ ಅವರು ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರು ಆದಾಯ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ವೆಚ್ಚಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಿತವ್ಯಯ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದೂ, ರಸ್ತೆ, ಬಾವಿ, ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ, ಮೆಗ್ಯಾನ್ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಭಾಗ, ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗ ನೀರಾವರಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ 20 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿ, ಎಂಬುದಾಗಿ ಏನೇನೋ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭಕ್ಕೆ ಅಗತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದ ಭಾಷಣಕ್ಕೆ ಅವರು ಪ್ರವೇಶಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಆ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಉಂಟೇ, ಇಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ಈಗ ನಿರ್ಧಾರಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇತರ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಅವಕಾಶ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ತಾವು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒಂದು ರೂಲಿಂಗನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನೂ ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY (Mandya District—General).—I definitely rise to a point of order. Under Rule 28 of the Mysore Legislative Rules..............

Mr. SPEAKER.—Sri Veeranna Gowda has raised a point of order.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—His is a definite point of order.

Sri K. PUTTASWAMY.—Rule 28—sub-clauses (*vi*) and (*vii*) say as follows:—

"(vi) use his right of speech for the purpose of obstructing the business of the Assembly or

"(vii) reflect on any determination of the Assembly except on a motion for amending or rescinding it;"

We have already determined each grant............

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈಗ ಪೂರ್ತಿ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದಿದೆ. ಇದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾವು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ, ತಾವು ನಿನ್ನೆ ದಿವಸ ಮದ್ರಾಸ್ ಲೆಜಿಸ್ಲೇಟಿವ್ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿರಬಹುದು,—ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿ, ಇಂಥ ವಿಷಯ ಬೇಡಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುಶಃ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡಿದ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನೇ ಪುನಃ ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡಿ ಸಭೆಯ ವೇಳೆಯನ್ನು ಕಳೆಯುವುದು ಉಚಿತವೇ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚನೆಮಾಡಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಅವಶ್ಯಕವೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕು. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ, ಎರಡು ಸಲ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಚರ್ಚೆಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವೇ ಇಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಒಂದು ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಗೊತ್ತುಮಾಡಿ, ಇಷ್ಟು ಗಂಟೆಯಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟು ಗಂಟೆಯವರೆಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಬಹುದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಬಿಲ್ಸ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾಲ ಪರಿಮಿತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ನೀವುಗಳೇ ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಂಡು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಾಲಾವಧಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಮುಗಿಸೋಣವೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—We will co-operate with you.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—I thank you very much for the ruling. I think, in considering these matters we have got to see to the rights and privileges of this House. To see to the conveniences of the Government or because of some other factors, the rights of this House should not be curtailed. I thank you once again for the ruling given.

The procedure adopted in the Madras Assembly and in that again, the remarks made by the Speaker of that Assembly, have been reported in the newspapers. There is absolutely no restriction, but only things which have been already brought to the notice of the House need not be repeated and ought not be repeated.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—That is just what is being done.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—No. I said I have had no time to bring these facts to the notice of this House during the general discussion on Budget, and so I am making some of these observations.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Some time limit may also be observed. That is within the discretion of the Speaker.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It must be left to the good sense of Hon'ble Members.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—In this connection I want to say a few words. This is an extra privilege conferred on the Members of this House by His Highness the Maharaja. As it was pointed out by my friend Sri L. Siddappa. this privilege cannot be curtailed and we are at perfect liberty to take this opportunity, subject to the discretion of the Speaker..................

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Limitation of time.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM—This time limit, I always hate. We are at a great handicap. According to the existing arrangements, we are allowed only three days to discuss on the Budget and four days for moving cut motions, whereas in Madras they have 15 days to discuss cut motions. So, when we have such time limit for the discussion of Budget and discussion on cut motions, I think, my friend will realise that he should not raise such objections. Now, Sir, I request you to allow every member of this House to speak on the motion before the House and if it is to go for tomorrow, I think, we have to extend.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It cannot go for tomorrow; it must be done to-day alone.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—But the thing is this. I agree that points already raised should not be repeated. But the object of discussion is to give suggestions to Government and what they have to adopt in Budget.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ತಾವು ಒಂದು ಜ್ಞಾಪಕದಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಈ ಬಿಲ್ಲುಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಇವತ್ತೇ ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆದಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ತಾವು ಮುಗಿಸಬೇಕು. It is not that I want to restrict the discussion, but the Hon'ble Members should understand that we have to pass all these Bills before One of the Clock to-day.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Very well. The Finance Minister seems to feel very uncomfortable.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I do not know what my friend means by going on stressing on that word 'uncomfortable'. I can assure him there is nothing uncomfortable. But, I am anxious that other Hon'ble Members also must get a chance to speak. There is nothing uncomfortable to the Government in what is being said at any rate.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ನಾನು ಗೃಹ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆಯ ವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತನಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ನೀವು ಎರಡು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನವರು ಆಚರಣೆಗೆ ತರುವ ಏರ್ಪಾಟು ಮಾಡಿರುವಾಗ, ಇದರಲ್ಲೇ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಉತ್ತರ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿರುತ್ತಿತ್ತಲ್ಲವೇ। ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಕೋ-ಆಪರೇಟಿವ್ ಫಾರ್ಮಿಂಗ್‌ನ್ನು ಪ್ರಚಾರಕ್ಕೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಯೋಜನೆಯನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಅದನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೂ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ತರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನಾದರೂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜನರ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಅದೂ ಇದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಇದರಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಲ್ಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥಾದಿದ್ದರೆ ತೋರಿಸಿ, ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಥವಾ ಮರೆಮಾಚಿ ಏನಾದರೂ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೇಳಿ.

ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಲಾಪಗಳು ಮುಗಿದ ಕೂಡಲೆ ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಖರ್ಚು ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಖೋತಾ ಮಾಡಬಹುದೋ ಅಷ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಅದರಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟುನಿಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಬರೀ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ತಂದರೆಂದಾಗಲೀ, ಸೆಕ್ರಿಟರಿಗಳು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದಾಗಲಿ ಕೈಬಿಡದೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಂಡ ಹೊರತು ವಿಧಿಯಿಲ್ಲ.

Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA (Kolar—Muslim).—I congratulate the Finance Minister for having agreed to constitute an Estimate Committee. The Estimate Committee of the House will have more rights. There is a

report of the Economy Officer, but the report is confidential. The Estimate Committee will be appointed by this House and it will report to the House. It will go from department to department and see what retrenchments can be effected. It will take evidence, it will move from place to place to thoroughly examine several departments and find out what minimum requirements there should be for the efficiency of that department. Therefore, I welcome it.

Secondly, you were pleased to give a ruling that we can speak in detail. This is a Bill like any other Bill. Just as we speak on any other Bill, we can speak here also, except to the extent prohibited by the rules. Article 204 is embodied ....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Why are you discussing that thing?

Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA.—I am pointing out that we can discuss the Bill to the fullest extent except to the extent forbidden in Rule 62(2) of the Legislature Rules and Article 204 of the Constitution.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That is all right.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು (ತುಮಕೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಹೇಳಿದಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧ್ಯವೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಖೋತಾಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ; ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ವಿವರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್‌ಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಟ್ಟಿರುವುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಕೂಡಲೇ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಇದೊಂದು ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾತ್ರ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎದ್ದು ನಿಂತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಈಗ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಅತಿ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೆಂದರೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣತೆ ಬರಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ತಿಳಿದ ವಿಷಯವೇ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಮೈಸೂರು ಮಾತ್ರವಲ್ಲ. ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಾಂತಗಳಲ್ಲೂ ಇದು ಅತಿ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ; ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಹೊನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹರಿದು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜರೂರಾಗಿ ಆಹಾರವನ್ನು ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಸುವ ಕಡೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಚಾರಗಳೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಬಹು ದೂರ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಚಿಂತೆಯಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಒಪ್ಪಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟ್ ವಗೈರೆ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ವೇಳೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೂ ಎರಡು ವರ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಅಸಂಭವ. ಕಾಯಿ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ಭೂಮಿಗಳು ಆಬಾದಾಗಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಇಂಟೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಕಲ್ಟಿವೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಹಾರ ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದು ಉತ್ತಮ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಕಾಯಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಲಕ್ಷ 80 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆ ಆಬಾದಾಗಿದೆ. ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಬೆಳೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು.—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದನ್ನು ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದರ ಅನುಭವವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಭೂಮಿ ಎಷ್ಟೇ ಆಬಾದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರೂ ತರಿಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಅದು ಕಾಯಿ ಭೂಮಿಯೆಂದೇ ತಿಳಿಯಬೇಕು. ಈ ವರ್ಷ ಇರುವ ಭೂಮಿಯಲ್ಲೇ ಇಂಟೆನ್ಸಿವ್ ಕಲ್ಟಿವೇಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಒಂದು ಎಕರೆಗೆ 20 ರಿಂದ 30 ಪಲ್ಲಾಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಳೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುವ ಹೊನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಸಬ್ಸಿಡಿಗಾಗಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರುವ 2 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಉಳಿಯುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಉಳಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿ, ಶ್ರದ್ಧೆ ವಹಿಸಿ ಆಹಾರ ಅಭಾವವನ್ನು ನೀಗುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇತರರೂ ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಮಾಡಿ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಮಿಸಬೇಕು. ನಾನು ಅದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಿಮ್ಮ ಅಪೇಕ್ಷೆಯನ್ನು ನೀವು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಿ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು.—ವಾಸ್ತವ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅರಿತುಕೊಳ್ಳಲಿ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದರೆ ಏನೂ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಿ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದಾದರೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸಣ್ಣಪುಟ್ಟ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೊದಲು ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ದೇಶವನ್ನು ಆಹಾರದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಪರಿಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡದೆ ಮುಂದೆ ಹೋಗಬಾರದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಈಗಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಬಹಳ ಸಾಧುವಾಗಿದೆ, ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ರಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು (ಒಳಾಡಳಿತ ಸಚಿವರು).—ಮಾನ್ಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಆರೋಪಣೆ ನಿರಾಧಾರವಾದುದು. ಅವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗವೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಮಾನ......................

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಅಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷವೆಂದರೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—Indirect ಆಗಿ ಎಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯ. ನನಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗಗಳೂ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಆಸೆಯಿದೆ. ತುಂಗೆ ಭದ್ರಾ ನದಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಆಸೆಯೂ ಇದೆ. ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ

ಮತ್ತು ತುಂಗ ಆಣೆಕಟ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವಿಲ್ಲ. 1941 ರಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ನೀರಾವರಿ ನಾಂಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ನೀತಿಯನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ವಿಮರ್ಶಿಸಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ನಾಂಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನೂ ತೂಕ . ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಗತ್ಯ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸಾಕಷ್ಟು ಪ್ರತಿಫಲ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇರಬಹುದು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವನ್ನು ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳು 6 ತಿಂಗಳಿಂದ ಹಿಡಿದು 2 ವರ್ಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಳೆಯಲು ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಒದಗುವಂಥ ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ. ಬಹು ಬೇಗ ನೀರುಕೊಟ್ಟು ಬೆಳೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಜನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾತ್ರ ಕೈಕೊಂಡು ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳಬಲ್ಲೆ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಒಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗೇ 12·1 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರೆಯಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸುಮಾರು ಒಂದು ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿದ್ದರೂ ಹೇಗೆ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಪರ್ಸೊನೇಲ್, ಲಾರಿ, ಪೆಟ್ರೋಲ್ ಇವುಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಆಗಬೇಕು. ಮೇಲಾಗಿ ಕೂಲಿಗಾರರೂ, ಸಾಮಗ್ರಿಗಳೂ ಬೇಕು. ಆ ಕಡೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೇ ಆದರೆ ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳಿಗೆ ಬಹು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ಅನುಭವ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ, ತುಂಗಾ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಬಹು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಮುಂಚೆ 2 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ಕೂಲಿಯವರಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಅವರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆವರೆಗೆ ಬೆಳೆದಿದೆ. ಮೆಷೀನರಿ ಹೊರಗಿನಿಂದ ತಂದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣ ಹೊರಗೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ತ್ವರಿತವಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿದರೂ 10 ವರ್ಷಗಳು ಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಪೂರೈಸುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಕಷ್ಟ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ 820 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಗಿದ್ದ ಅಂದಾಜು 20 ಕೋಟಿಗೆ ಏರಿದೆ. ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಿದೆ. ಕನ್ನಂಬಾಡಿ ಕಟ್ಟೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಮಲೇರಿಯಾ ಹಾವಳಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ, ನೀರಿನ ಹಂಚಿಕೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ರೈತರು ಕಷ್ಟಪಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದೇ ಕಾರಣ. ಈಗ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಇಂಥ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಬಂದಾಗ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿ ಅನುಸರಿಸುವುದು ಸೂಕ್ತ. ಇಂಥ ಮುಖ್ಯ ವಿಷಯ ಬಂದಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಆವಶ್ಯಕ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ನಾವೂ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನೂ ತಿಳಿಸಬಹುದು. ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಜವಾಬೂ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು. ಅದು ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಸೂಪರ್‌ಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಚರ್ಚೆ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರು.—ತಾವು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಸೂಪರ್ ಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಡೈರೆಕ್ಟರು, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರು, ಅಸಿಸ್ಟೆಂಟ್ ಹೆಲ್ತ್ ಆಫೀಸರು ಇವರುಗಳನ್ನೊಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಟೆಕ್ನಿಕಲ್ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ, ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿಗಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಬ್ಲ್ಯಾಕ್ ಕಾಟನ್ ಸಾಯಿಲ್ ಇದೆ, ಸ್ವೀಪೇಜ್ ವಾಟರ್ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಜಾಗವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕು, ಜನಾಂಗಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಬಾಕಿ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳೇನು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂಕಿಅಂಶಗಳ ಸಂಗ್ರಹಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಇರ್ವಿನ್‌ನಾಲಾ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಆ ತರಹ ಆಗದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಏನುಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಬ್ಲಾಕ್ ಕಾಟನ್ ಸಾಯಿಲ್‌ಗೆ ಸಾಗು ಮಾಡಲು ಎಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಒದಗಿಸುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತದೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದುಡ್ಡು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡದೆ ಆಹಾರ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಅಗತ್ಯವಾದ ಮುಂಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ತುಂಗಭದ್ರಾನದಿಯ ನೀರನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಯಾವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೊದಲು ಪ್ರಾಶಸ್ತ್ಯ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದನ್ನೂ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ನುಗು ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ನಿಧಾನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಉತ್ತರ, ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರ ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬರಬಾರದು. ಅವರು ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾಗಿಯೂ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶವನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಒಂದೇ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ನೋಡಬೇಕು. ಪುರೋಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಧನವಿದೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದಿದೆ. ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯಿದೆ, ಸಣ್ಣ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. 12 ಲಕ್ಷ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಅನುಕೂಲಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕವಾಗಿಯೇ ಇದೆ. ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಷಾರ್ಟ್‌ಟರ್ಮ್ ಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೋ ಅವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾಡಿ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದೆ.

ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಪ್ರಕೃತ. ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಈಗಿನ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಅಳಿವು ಅಥವ ಉಳಿವು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾಮುಖ್ಯತೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಜನರು ಸುಪ್ರೀತರಾಗಿದ್ದರೆ ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿ ಅಣೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೊತ್ತಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಒದಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಆದರೆ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಈಗ ವ್ಯಥೆ ಪಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲು ಈಗ ಬುದ್ಧಿವಂತಿಕೆಯನ್ನುಪಯೋಗಿಸಿ ತೀವ್ರವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಜರುಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈರೀತಿ ಮಾಡಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿ ಕೋಣವನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಇದನ್ನು ಪರ್ಯಾಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I do not think there is very much for me to say anything by way of reply. I am afraid the Hon'ble Members who opposed have got some kind of an idea that this Government is not really going to implement what it says. I think if

they knock that idea out of their head they will be more helpful to the State, to the Government and the people. For instance Janab Mahomed Imam expressed a doubt regarding the Estimates Committee and as how and when it was going to be done and so on. The Speaker himself is there responsible and I do not think he will allow grass to grow under his feet, so that I do not think there was any reason for my Hon'ble friend Sri Siddappa to doubt whether it will be made effective, whether it will have sufficient power and whether it will be really enabled to discharge its duties and so on. Now I ask, if people begin to base their arguments on these doubts, it is impossible for any Government to convince anybody. As I said, 'none is so blind as one who refuses to see'. You must take the Government's statement at their word when they say that there will be an Estimates Committee appointed. There is no doubt about it.

And again with regard to the question of retrenchment, as I have said already, I am anxious to place the report of the Economy Officer in the hands of the Members of this House as early as possible and to seek their co-operation by having a few representatives of all shades of opinion in this House formed into a Committee. A committee like that will be formed and I am sure the Committee will have ample scope and opportunity not only to go into the question of retrenchment but possibly even into the question of fresh taxation. Therefore, I do not think my friends need have any doubts about these matters.

As regards the other suggestion that in the matter of revenues every effort must be made to intensify our machinery to get the best out of sources like sales-tax, the Hon'ble Members need have no doubts about our efforts. We are putting forth every effort and the very fact that we have shown such a high figure under sales-tax this time is enough proof of the fact that we propose to step up and intensify the collection of sales-tax so that there would be no leakages whatsoever. If instead of merely making general statements saying there is leakage and so on, any Hon'ble friend will help by showing where there is leakage, I think that would be a far more distinctive service than merely making these general observations.

I am grateful to my friends Sri T. Subramanya and Sri T. Mariappa for clearing certain misapprehensions namely, that this Government is somewhat partial for certain geographical regions. We have heard enough of communities, about this community and that, and now there is a criticism about distinctions between north, south, east and west. I do not think there will be anything more dangerous and more harmful to the happy relationship of the people in the State than this kind of generating an idea that some part of the State is neglected by this Government to the advantage of the other parts. It is a very easy way of earning cheap popularity.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I rise to a point of order, Sir. We are stating a question of fact.

Mr. SPEAKER.—How can that be a point of order ?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Hon'ble Minister says it is earning cheap popularity. It is really a reflection on Members, I want to know whether it is parliamentary. All that we have said is quite true and we are not making any statement with any ulterior motive.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the point of order ?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—The Hon'ble Minister said that we are saying these facts in order to earn cheap popularity and I say it is not proper to ascribe that motive to the Hon'ble Members of this House. It is a reflection on the Members. These statements are not opposed to facts and we are going to support them. It is not proper for my friend to take shelter under such insinuations.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Hon'ble Minister only said that your making a distinction between north and south is wrong. I do not think there is any point of order.

*Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have never made any insinuation, Sir. A number of works have been started in Jagalur Taluk, and we have not shown any partiality as between north and south.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—We have made these statements and we leave it to the public to judge.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Especially when the previous Cabinet had a Minister from that part of the country and when the present Cabinet has got another Minister from that particular District, an allegation of this sort is being made.........

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—That is why I say it is much more deplorable.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—If the Hon'ble Member when he was in power refused to look after that district, he is himself to blame; and if he suggests that the Hon'ble Member from that district represented in the present Cabinet has not devoted attention to that district, I say it is a reflection which I must repudiate. It is casting aspersions on the Cabinet.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It is not casting aspersions. There is the Hon'ble Minister who presided over the District Conference at Shimoga and the other Hon'ble Ministers who were present, have heard enough of it.

Sri H. SIDDAIYA (Minister for Revenue).—I must say that Sri L. Siddappa's statement is far from truth.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Kolar District—General).—If the Hon'ble Member thinks that his district is neglected, it is so in other districts also.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—I want to say that between Kolar and Shimoga, Tumkur is forgotten, Sir.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—It is an unfair suggestion and an insinuation that in spite of the fact that there is an Hon'ble Member of that District, that district is being neglected. I am the last person to allow such a statement to go unchallenged. I can give facts and figures and I have done it in the past. Any way let me proceed, Sir. As Sri T. Subramanya was saying, I have heard very responsible members from Tumkur District saying 'You are concentrating most of the industries in Shimoga District.' It looks plausible. There is to be a sugar factory at Shimoga and there is an Hon'ble Member saying 'You do not give it to Goribidnur, but you take it to Shimoga' There is going to be a fertilizer factory in Shimoga. People say, why do you take it again to Shimoga, give it to Tumkur or any other district. And then the Machine Tool Factory, of the Government of India, a portion of which is going to be located in Shimoga.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—You may take away the fertilizer factory. Please provide amenities to the common man. We want medical facilities and so many other things.

Sri M. N JOIS (Mysore District—General).—Let us not be very touchy about this, Sir. Let us not say that this part is neglected.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I think my Hon'ble friend should have a little patience. Then things will be all right. I could quote chapter and verse as to how much has been done for that part of the State. The Hon'ble Member's attitude seems to be a case of "heads I win, tails you lose." You say "Fertiliser Factory I welcome it but it is not so important; machine tools factory we welcome it but it is not so important." What is it that is important? Sir, there are districts which have not got a fraction of what Shimoga has, let alone a Fertiliser Factory, a machine tools factory, or a sugarcane factory. Let me tell the House that it will do nobody any good to generate this kind of feeling between district and district. I think this shall be the last occasion when we hear about this kind of district 'ism'. Take again the question of health. I think if my Hon'ble friend Sri T. Siddalingaiya were here he would have given all the figures as to how many health units are started in malnad. Let me own that there are a great many things to be done for malnad. I do not deny that. I myself hail from malnad and if anybody is going to tell me that I am not interested in malnad, I know what to think of him; I know what we are doing for malnad areas. I make bold to say that there is no other Province

or State in India which has made the development of malnad so much of a primary concern as Mysore has done right from the beginning. I am not saying that it is to the credit of this Government alone but from the beginning its development and improvement have been the primary object and concern of each Government. (Hear, hear). Why should they then cast aspersions as though malnad is being neglected? In Shimoga District itself, in addition to these health units the W. H. O. is working at Sagar. Anti-malaria centre is there. One of the three in India is located at Sagar. A vast majority of the health units are in malnad area. I do not want to go on speaking in this strain. We have spent nearly Rs. 6 crores on Jog. The whole area is becoming free from malaria. We are doing so much for it. We have spent nearly Rs. 4 crores on Bhadravati. All this wealth is not going to be taken away by somebody else. Much of it is going to get distributed in the district. The allegation is so unwarranted that I do not think it needs any further comment.

With regard to cottage industries again it was said that we are making a Vistinction. I have placed Sri M. disvesvaraya's scheme on the table. It is almost unique in the whole world not only in India that a gentleman at the ripe old age of 90 years is working vigorously for his country. There is no parallel to it in the whole world. Somebody had gone to the extent of saying "You have dragged in the name of Sir M. Visvesvaraya."

Rajamantrapravina H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District General).—Government have no business to bring in the name of any person simply because to get credit. Government ought to know better.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I am sorry my very good friend to whom I always listened with respect should... ......

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—It carries an impression that I am a very bad friend. (Laughter).

Sri H. C. DASAPPA—Not at all. For ought I know the Hon'ble Member might be a better friend.

What I say is the Government of the day takes the entire responsibility for its schemes. If we talk of the Gandhian plan, if we talk of basic education of Wardha and if we talk of All-India village industries as conceived and sponsored by Sarwodaya, it does not mean that we mention the names to find support for the schemes. It is merely to identify the scheme. If we adopt the Montessori system what is wrong in calling it Montessori method? It is perfectly proper. I do not see any reason why my Hon'ble friend Sri Gundappa Gowda should read into it something which is not there.

The point I was answering was that it is because we want to make a success of the scheme and since we have all the facilities for working out the scheme in Bangalore, we selected it. We did not want to take two districts far removed from each other. Since we wanted two adjoining districts we took to Bangalore and Kolar. If and when Bangalore and Kolar prove successful we want to try it in all the districts. If my friends say it was wrong to introduce it here and if I introduce it in two other districts the rest of the seven districts will have justification for the same complaint. Then where are we to start? I think we have done very well in taking expert advice in this respect and starting it in Bangalore and Kolar.

I do not think there is very much more left for me to say. About food, my friends Sri Subramanya and Sri Mariappa have said how we must give first priority for this question, and that all other things must take a secondary place.

I am very grateful for this debate. I am not sure exactly as to the scope of the debate under this Bill. I can assure the House that I have never been uncomfortable when anybody spoke. I myself have played the role of making Government Members stand on end very often when I was in opposition, I do not think I have any reason to grumble when a similar role is played by others. I welcome the suggestions made by some of the Hon'ble Members in the Opposition and I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950 be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the Assembly. Clause 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Schedule.

The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble.

The question is:

"The Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That the Mysore Appropriation Bill, 1950 be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Next Bill.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I had suggested that at 10'30 or 11 o'clock we might take a few minutes for answering Sri Veeranna Gowda's point with regard to the Lakkavalli fire accident. He wanted information as to what steps Government have taken. It may take not more than 5 or 6 minutes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Can we not take it at the end?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I have no objection.

Rajamantrapravina H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA (Hassan District—General).—If Sri Veeranna Gowda wants that information he might be furnished with it, but the House need not be inflicted with that information.

Sri H. K. VEERANNA GOWDA.—Sri Gundappa Gowda was not here when the matter was put before the House. That is why he is so very indifferent about it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—That has been agreed to.

The Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

I am glad to say that when the general discussion was on, this proposal was welcomed by almost every member who spoke about it.

Mushir-ul-Mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur-Muslim).—Not by all.

I do not want to add any further reasons to what I have already stated last time when the tax was increased from 8 per cent to 12½ per cent. It was only 4 per cent in the beginning; then we raised it to 8; then we made a further rise to 12½ and now the proposal is for raising it to 25 per cent. Betting is there and whatever the opinion of the Hon'ble Members may be on the practice of betting itself, it is the path of wisdom to mop up a portion of the money that circulates in the shape of betting and use it for some good purpose. I do not think I should make a speech with reference to this. I am sure that it will be welcomed by all the Hon'ble Members

including the race-goers. I do not think they stand to lose anything by this additional tax. So I commend this Bill for the acceptance of the House.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Chitaldrug District— General).— What is the probable income?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—We have taken Rs. 7 lakhs extra. The budget shows it.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—I deem it to be my duty to oppose this measure in the interest of the Government itself and in the interest of the revenue. I am not a race-goer, nor have I bet any time. I have taken trouble to ascertain the effect of this measure from those who know something about the races and its implications and I have also ascertained what its effect would be. Sir, the measure before us raises the tax by hundred per cent, from 12½ per cent to 25 per cent and I am told that in India—I do not know what it is outside India—the rate of taxation would be the highest in Mysore. In Madras it is 12½ per cent and in Bombay I think it is 15 per cent and in Calcutta it is only 20 per cent. I would have agreed to this measure if I had been convinced that it would be bringing more revenue to the Government apart from the fact whether it is justification to ask a man who goes there for diversion, to pay more out of his funds. It must be remembered that 25 per cent is not the only amount that a man who bets has to pay. Over and above this 25 per cent, he has to pay about 8 per cent; that is, in all 33 per cent he has to pay out of the amount he bets.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—What is 8 per cent?

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—The Race Club takes out of the proceeds.....

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Tumkur District—General).—I think it is not on the amount that he bets; it is on the total amount that he bets......

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—If a man bets, he also loses 8 per cent.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—It is for the luxury of betting.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—This measure will have the effect of discouraging direct and legal betting. Because when a man knows that he stands to lose to the extent of 33 per cent, then he will not have recourse to direct and legal betting. I would have agreed to this measure if I were convinced that this measure would have the effect of discouraging betting. Not at all. At a race course there are various ways of betting. There are what we call bucket shops—illegal betting. Even now I am told it is going on; it is very rampant. The man gets the full amount and no deduction is made. If this measure of 25 per cent is introduced and if a man is likely to lose to the extent of 33 per cent, then more and more persons will have recourse to betting through bucket shops which cannot be eliminated. Secondly, as I said there will not be direct and legal betting even among the bookies or when there is direct taxation, the race goer or the person who wants to bet will collude with the person concerned. I am told it is happening even now that if a man wants to bet Rs. 1,000 he will have some secret understanding with the party concerned and he will say 'I am going to bet Rs. 100 for a place, win or whatever it may be. There is a secret code, say for Rs. 1,000. The Government gets 25 per cent of Rs. 100 and not of Rs. 1,000. So this measure will have the effect of encouraging illegal betting, indirect betting and also betting through bucket shops.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—I want to know whether illegal betting is recognized.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—This illegal betting is prohibited like prohibition; still it is going on throughout the State to a large extent and it is very difficult to catch them and we cannot have a separate staff for that. It will be an additional burden on you. Before the Government decided to bring that measure, if they had consulted the people who have experience in this branch, it would have been better. Did they consult the Race Club or the members of the Club? Perhaps they are Government

representatives. But there are other gentlemen who would have given Government very sound advice. I do not think the Government consulted them.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Sri Gundappa Gowda is a member of the Club.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Under this measure, I am afraid the Government will not achieve the object they have in view and the income will go down.

There is another aspect. Will the Government be justified to enhance to the extent of 25 per cent? Every human being, including Sri Dasappa and myself, wants some sort of diversion, some sort of recreation.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Some sort; that is right.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—They want recreation. Betting has now become almost a popular past-time. It has become a sport in which all kinds of people join.

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA (Kolar District—General—Aristocratic) sport!

Janab MAHOMED IMAM.—May be. I find even coolies, big merchants, small merchants and legislators like Sri Krishnappa......(laughter).

Sri M. V. KRISHNAPPA.—Never. I object to it.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—......... like myself and Sri T. Subramanya (laughter). There are from the lowest to the highest, and it is a past-time, it is a recreation to be enjoyed. When such is the case, when a large number of people meet there and enjoy, it is not fair on the part of the Government to make this prohibition. On the other hand, if they are very particular to stop this, then stop the races. But they have allowed it and when they know that from the lowest to the highest take part in it and derive some amusement, Government should not take advantage of this and raise the tax to 33 per cent.

Secondly, why should Government go beyond what is levied in other Provinces? In no other Province it is more than 15 to 20 per cent. In Bombay or Calcutta it is 15 per cent and in Madras 12 1/2 per cent. But, choosing a course like this to make up the revenues shows the desperate way of getting income without considering what the effect on the people would be. They must reduce expenditure as Sri L. Siddappa said. My friend Sri Dasappa in the opening speech said very wisely that this was not a taxation. What else is this?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I did not say that betting tax was not a taxation; I said it was.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—In your Budget speech you said this.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Excepting betting, I said.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—This is worse than new taxation; this is like pricking needle into a wound. All this is very unfair and this does not speak very well of the Democratic Government.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—Sir, I am glad to support this Bill. I heard with great and rapt attention the arguments advanced by my friend Janab Mahomed Imam and I am surprised to find him saying that this amounts to a sort of taxation on amusement. As I know there is no amusement in those that go to races. The motive behind it is, to get some unearned income or to satisfy the desire for getting more money by betting a small amount. There are some people who really believe that this sort of betting must be absolutely restricted. This sort of racing is not absolutely necessary for the ordinary avocation in the life or in the daily routine work of the citizen.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—If that is so, prohibit it altogether.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—But there is that element of chance and there are some people whose desires also will have to be satisfied, for instance, the desires of friends like Janab Mahomed Imam Therefore, we have to take it as a matter of luxury and when luxury is to be taxed, I do not think it can be taken as a tax that will be a burden on the common man. My friend Janab Mahomed Imam said that all sorts of people go there and it is a cosmopolitan gathering. Well, Sir, you will have to see the amount of suffering of ordinary people—people who sell

curds and milk and even jutka people who go there and return with empty hands. They come back with a melancholy face.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Have you had any better experience?

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Some fat people also go to the race course.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—It will have to be seen that after all it is not going to be a tax on the common man. It is but fair that the State should get as much as it can from this sort of income. This is a simple measure which gives a small income and it will have to be welcomed as every drop of revenue which will come to the Exchequer will be welcomed under the present state of finances. My friend Sri L. Siddappa is dinning into our ears to increase our revenues. Therefore, I think..........................

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Take drastic measures to retrench. Do not take desperate measures to improve your finances.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA.—.. ...... from this standpoint, the Government will have to be thanked for having brought this measure. I give my whole-hearted support to this measure.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಇದರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ವಿವರಣೆ ಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾವು ಶೇಕಡ 25 ರಂತೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲಾ ಇದು ಯಾರು bet ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಅವರ ಕೈಗೆ ಬರುವ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆಯೋ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂದರೆ, ನನಗೆ ತಿಳಿದುಬಂದಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ರೇಸ್‌ಕೋರ್ಸಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಭವ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ರೇಸ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಏನೇನು ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತದೆಂದರೆ, ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ odds ಎಂದು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.......................

ಒಬ್ಬ ಸದಸ್ಯರು.—ನಿಮಗೂ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಅನುಭವ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ತೋರುತ್ತೆ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು.—'Evens' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರೆ ಹತ್ತು ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಎಂದು. ಇದಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಎರಡರಷ್ಟು, ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಮೂರರಷ್ಟು, ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಹತ್ತರಷ್ಟು ಕೊಡುವ bookies ಬೇರೆ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ತಾವಿಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊಗುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ 25% ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿಬಿಟ್ಟರೆ ಲಾಭದ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ಅಥವಾ ಒಟ್ಟು ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕೇ ಎಂಬುದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಜೂಜಾಡುವವನು 1 to 5 ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಲ್ಲಿ 10 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗೆ 50 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸೇರಿ ಒಟ್ಟು 60 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಈಗ ಈ ಒಟ್ಟು ಹಣದ ಮೇಲೆ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇ ಅಥವಾ ಆತನು ಮುಂಚೆ ಹಾಕಿದ capital ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕುವುದೇ? ಈ ಅನುಮಾನಪರಿಚ್ಛೇದವನ್ನು ತಾವು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಗ ತಾವು (3) ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ Every backer who stakes shall pay a totalisation tax at such rate as the Government fixes and stewards are bound to receive that amount ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. ಆಮೇಲೆ (6) ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ 'Out of all moneys paid or agreed to be paid by a licenced book-maker to a backer in consequence of the Winning by the backer of a bet made in an enclosure a tax will have to be levied at such rate as the Government may fix. ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳಿವೆ. ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಕ್ಲಾಜ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ out of monies paid to a backer ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿರುವುದು ಒಂದು. ಆಮೇಲೆ or agreed to be paid to the backer in consequence of the winning of the bet ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದೆ. 'ಬೆಟ್' ಕಟ್ಟಿರುವವರಿಗೆ ಅವರು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣ ಬಿಟ್ಟು ಆತನು ಗೆದ್ದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಅಂದರೆ ಬುಕ್ ಮೇಕರ್ ಏನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕೊಡಲು ಒಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತಾನೆಯೋ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದು ನ್ಯಾಯವಾದದ್ದು. ಅದರಂತೆ 25% ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಲಾಭದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ವಿಶದಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೋರುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹೀಗೆ ಮೊಗುಮ್ಮಾಗಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಿರಪಡಿಸದೆ, ಖಚಿತ ಮಾಡದೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಯಾರು ಮೊದಲು ಹಣ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರ ಬಂಡವಾಳದ ಮೇಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದು ಕೂಡದು. ಈಗ ನಾನು ಹಾಕಿರುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಸರಿಯೇ ಅಥವಾ ತಪ್ಪೇ ಎಂಬ ಗೋಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೇಕಡ 25ರ ವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೇ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದೇ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಜನಾಬ್ ಇಮಾಂರವರ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ನಾನು ವಾಲುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಅಂತೂ ಆದಾಯ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಆ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಆವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಬದಲಾವಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

So, the Hon'ble Finance Minister may kindly look into this question and omit the words "paid to the backer" and retain the rest: "agreed to be paid by a licensed book-maker."

You pay ten rupees and I will pay you afterwards forty *plus* ten. So, you will have to levy the tax on forty rupees. That is all my point. The Hon'ble the Finance Minister may kindly consider this point.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಜೋಯಿಸರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—On a point of information, Sir. ಈಗಿರುವುದರ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಕೂಡ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಅಥವಾ ಇಲ್ಲವೇ? ಇಲ್ಲ

ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರೆ ವಾದವೇ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇನ್ವೆಸ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆಂದರೆ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಸರಿಯೇ ಎಂದು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—೭ನೆಯ ಸೆಕ್ಷನ್ ನೋಡಿ.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Tumkur District—General).—Since the Hon'ble Finance Minister seems to be ignorant about that, as a man who has some experience, who has taken pleasure in speculation in life—well, for all people life is one of speculation—I would like to say a few words. Any suggestion coming from my Hon'ble friend Janab Mahomed Imam deserves our greatest consideration. (Hear, hear). After due weight being given to him, I am going to prove that there is no sufficient ground for his fears. First, Sri S. Rangaramiah wanted to know certain information. While giving details of the working there, he confined himself to the book-maker. But he forgot about the totalisator. What happens in the totalisator is (*A Voice*: *Please explain.*) Yes. I wish the Hon'ble Member goes there once. (*A Voice*: *If the Hon'ble Member becomes a Minister*) He can never be a Minister for Race unless my friend becomes a punter.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Is the Hon'ble Member canvassing members of this House?

Sri T SUBRAMANYA—No. I am not canvassing. Racing is an evil It must be given up. It is better for the whole country if racing is given up at once. But taking the circumstances into consideration, Government feel that they cannot do that now. Bangalore is becoming a very important racing centre and the money that the Government will derive will not be solely from the poor people. Poor people ought to be prevented from this sort of gambling, *i.e.*, betting. Therefore we tax them extra. Big people like Rajas who come from Madras and other people who gamble in lakhs ought to be taxed. In the totalisator if you back a horse by purchasing a ticket for Rs. 10, all the money will be pooled together and distributed among the members who will have backed that particular horse which wins. Therefore, on the total realisation, deducting expenses due to staff, etc., they will have taxed at 20 and 25 per cent. Therefore, taxation is levied not upon the amount that you invest but upon the return you get. When you pay Rs. 10 that amount has gone out of your pocket You have lost it once and for all. You do not know whether it will come back to you. Therefore the tax is on the amount given back to you. If you get Rs. 50, on Rs. 50 they tax you. That is so far as the totalisator is concerned. So far as the private book-maker is concerned to one who goes and speculates with him, he says', "I will give you Rs. 50 if you give Rs. 10 for this horse if this horse wins ; the odds will be 5 to 10 '. Therefore, if he has the pleasure and a right to go and speculate there, Government cannot lose money merely because he invests Rs. 10. Government has got to get money not only on the amount invested but also upon the entire return he gets. It is the return that is taxed and not the investment. He will have lost the entire amount when he first goes and bets with the book-maker and the return whatever he gets will also have to be taxed. Therefore, the taxation will be on the entire amount he gets and not upon the difference between investment and return. That is one thing.

There is another thing also which I would like to say. By this increase of taxation, my friend says: "the private bucket shops will increase ". I may be running a bucket shop surreptitiously. I may take a bet from Janab Imam and say: "See, if this horse wins, I will give Rs. 10". That is without license. If a man transgresses law, there is a well-known method of punishment. But merely because there is a chance of some man breaking the law, we cannot refrain from taxing. This taxation measure is going to bring to the coffers of the Government not only Rs. 7 lakhs if it is properly worked out but more. If last year they got only Rs. 3½ lakhs because they had taxed at 12½ per cent, this year if you raise the rate to 25 per cent, you will get more than Rs. 7 lakhs because Bangalore is becoming the biggest racing centre in the South.

Instead of trying to tax food-grains, Government may impose this tax. If I go there, I will pay. If Janab Imam goes there, he will have to pay, Once I saw him in the race course. (Laughter) But I did not see him putting money.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY.—Did you see him coming out of it?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Yes. I saw him coming out jolly.

A MEMBER.—I will come with you next time.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Yes, not for betting. I have given up betting. I do not say how that happened.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Is it because this Bill threatened you?

ANOTHER MEMBER.—Is it because you have lost heavily?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Well, Sir, whether betting is good or bad, it is interesting. Since a suggestion had been made that I lost heavily, it will be of interest to know this; if I have lost, even if I had lost the whole world I would not have given it up, because my entire life has been one of speculation. Therefore, whatever that be, in the year 1937 I was going to Madras, the House may kindly note this, without being observed by any other man, because I was afraid of publicity. The next day when I returned from Madras, I saw big headlines in the *Visvakarnataka* wherein it had been stated: "Sri Subramanya went to Madras on his own personal business." I thought that this would not do and that I would have to give it up. From that day, I have given it up. As a visitor only I have gone and there is nothing wrong in it.

But so far as taxation is concerned, I feel that 25 per cent is correct. It will fetch good income. (*A Voice: It is good investment.*) Yes. If you want to have the pleasure of betting, you must pay for it. That is the law. Article 6 which my friend quoted, relates to the entire return that the person gets and not to the difference.

Sri Kadidal MANJAPPA (Shimoga District General).—What is the income that the book-maker makes?

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—Income? Sometimes lakhs and sometimes he loses lakhs. If a favourite horse returns he loses; if an outside horse wins, he makes a lot of money. (*A Voice: Is he not taxed?*) He will be taxed.

***Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN** (Chikmagalur *cum* Shimoga—Mushlim).—Sir, that racing s an evil is accepted on all hands. There can be no two opinions about that. The present measure is to levy 25 per cent tax on racing. This is certainly welcome. My Hon'ble friend Janab Mahomed Imam said that this is a pastime which is enjoyed by the lowest as well as the highest. I differ from him inasmuch as I know that it is not at all the general public which is in any way interested in this pastime. They have many other avocations; they have many other pastimes and they have many other recreations in which they can take part and take interest. As my Hon'ble friend Sri T. Subramanya pointed out, this is a pastime in which most of the richer classes, particularly Princes and rich men take a very prominent part. Many a time they come to waste money in this ruinous pastime and most of the richer class people I know are reduced to poverty in a day. I know several cases Sir; several big families which have taken to this pastime have been shivering on the edge of ruin. Because the Government thought that in the present circumstances it cannot be abolished, they have taken this opportunity of minimising the evil by levying this additional tax. It would go a long way to discourage this evil. I welcome this Bill from this point of view. And then Government has got to find some sources of revenue for the State. The other day when we were discussing the Budget, we said that the Depot charges would be a great burden on the poor and middle classes, and the Government made up their mind to give it up because it would really affect the lower sections of the population. I can see some sense and reason in that. But here, I do not think that the Government is in any way wrong in trying to minimise this evil by levying

some additional tax. Government has got to find money by some means or other. Even the Opposition Members, the Hon'ble Member Sri Siddappa and Janab Imam...........

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—Not 'by some means or other'. By 'legitimate means'!

Janab SYED ABDUR RAHMAN.—This is a tax on the richer class of people. Why not make these people pay? As many Hon'ble Members pointed out and as the Hon'ble Minister himself pointed out, we are able to realise seven lakhs more by levying this additional tax. Janab Mahomed Imam said that this is a pastime in which even the lowest people take part. By saying like that, I think he is only inducing them to take to it. That would be very dangerous.

I do not have much further to say, Sir. The Government, I hope, do think that this is an evil and that it has got to be stopped completely. For the moment at the Government have thought of minimising the evil through this measure. So I support the Bill.

ರಾಜಮಂತ್ರಪ್ರವೀಣ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು (ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈ 'ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್' ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಪಾನನಿರೋಧದ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಾನು ಏನು ಹೇಳಿದೆನೋ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅದೇ ಮಾತು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. Betting is a vice. ಜನರು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಯಾವ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕು. ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡವರ ವಿಚಾರ ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಸಾಧಾರಣ ಜನರು ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲೋ ಕಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಹಣ ಗಳಿಸಿ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೋಗಿ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಏನು ಗತಿ! ಜನ ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಒಂದು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ. ಈಗೇನೋ ರೇಸಿಂಗ್ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ನಿಧಾನವಾಗಿ ಹೆಜ್ಜೆ ಇಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಕೇಂದ್ರದಿಂದ ಸೂಚನೆ ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ, ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಂದು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಾಗ ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದೆ ಅಥವಾ ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವ ಹಣದಲ್ಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಬಂದರೂ ಅಲ್ಪಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಬಂದು ಉಪಯೋಗವಾಗಬಹುದು. ಒಂದು ಊಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಚಟ್ನಿ ಇದ್ದ ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ರೇಸ್‌ಗಳಿರುತ್ತವೆಯೋ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಅದಷ್ಟು ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಇದನ್ನು next best ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಬಹುದು. ರೇಸ್ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತೊಡೆದುಹಾಕಬೇಕು. ಅದು ಎಲ್ಲದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಹಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ನಂಬಿಕೆಯಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಿಟ್ಟುಬಿಡಬೇಕು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು betting and races ಇದೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಹಾಕಿದ್ದೇವೆಂದು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಸಂತೋಷ ಪಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ತೃಪ್ತಿಯಿಲ್ಲ. ರೇಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಮಿತಿ ಇದೆ.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—He is a member of the Race Club, Sir.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—But I do not know the details of betting. I cannot claim to speak with the same authority as Sri Subramanya.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—A bettor.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Non-co-operate ಮಾಡಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತಲ್ಲಾ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಬಿ. ಗುಂಡಪ್ಪಗೌಡರು.—ಅದು ಸುಲಭ ಒಂದು ಕಾಗದ ಬರೆದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸಾಕು. Without my knowledge, I was shoved in and I am continuing ವರಮಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಅಷ್ಟು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಈ ರೇಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು, ಇದನ್ನು ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಕರಣ ಕೂಡ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಟ್ರಸ್ಟೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ಮಾಡಿ ಅವರು ಆಡಳಿತ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು ಅಥವಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರೇ ಪೂರ್ಣ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯನ್ನು ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಬಂದ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಖಜಾನೆಗೆ ಸೇರಿಸಬಹುದು. ಇದು ಹಾಗಿರಲಿ, ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಈಚೆಗೆ ರೇಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ಬಿನ ಆಡಳಿತ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಿದರೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶವಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ; ಆದರೆ ಒಂದು ರೀತಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದೇನೆಂದರ, ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಂದರೆ ಸುಮ್ಮನೆ ಇದ್ದುಬಿಡುವುದು, ಕೊನೆಗೆ ಕಾಲ ಕಳೆದು ತನ್ನಷ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ತಾನೆ ಅದು ಬಗೆ ಹರಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು : Time must cure it, ಹೀಗೆ ಮಾಡಬಾರದು. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳು ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಗಾ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು, ವರಮಾನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗದಿರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು, ಇವನ್ನು ಸರಿಪಡಿಸಲು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ತಕ್ಕ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ವರಮಾನ ತೆರಿಗೆಯ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಬರುವ ಸಂಭವವಿದೆ; ನೋಟೀಸ್ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಆದರೆ ಹಣ ಬಂತೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೊ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದು ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ವರಮಾನದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಜಾಗರೂಕತೆಯಿಂದ ಇದ್ದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಸಮಸ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಪರಿಹರಿಸಬೇಕು. ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸಿನಿಂದ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ವರಮಾನ ಬರುವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ವರಮಾನದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯೂ ಸಹ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು (ಕೋಲಾರ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಅನುಭವಸ್ಥರೂ, ಮೇಧಾವಿಗಳೂ, ಮತ್ತು ರಸಿಕರೂ ಆದವರು ಭಾಷಣವ ಾಡಿದ ಮೇಲೆ ನಾನೇನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಒಂದೇ

ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗುವುದರಿಂದ ರೇಸ್ ಕ್ಲಬ್ಬುಗಳು ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತವೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯ ಇದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಿಂದೆ ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ 500–600 ಜನ ಮಹಾರಾಜರು ಇದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಆಳುವವರು ಕೇವಲ 9 ಜನಗಳು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮಿಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣವಿದೆ ಅದೇ ರೀತಿ ಈಗ ಜಮೀನ್ದಾರೀ ಕೂಡ ರದ್ದು ಮಾಡುವ ಮಸೂದೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಜಮೀನ್‌ದಾರರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಇಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಈ ಜೂಜಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಹುದು (ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ನಗು !)

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವಿ. ಕೃಷ್ಣಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹೀಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜರು, ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ರಾಜರು, ಒಂದು ಕಡೆ ಜಮೀನ್‌ದಾರರು ಮತ್ತೊಂದು ಕಡೆ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಇವರೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಖುಷಿಗಾಗಿ ಜೂಜಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಹಣ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಸಂಭವ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಕುದುರೆ ಜೂಜನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸದೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಬಡವರು ಯಾರೂ ಜೂಜಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 4ರಿಂದ 8ಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಿದಾಗ ನಾನು ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ಶೇಕಡ 8ರಿಂದ 12 ಕ್ಕೆ ಏರಿಸಿದಾಗಲೂ ಸದಸ್ಯನಾಗಿದ್ದೆ. ರೇಸ್ ಕೋರ್ಸು ನಮ್ಮ ಮುಂದೆ ಇದೆ. ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಸಲವೂ ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಬರೀ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರೇ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ವೆಂಕಟಗಿರಿ ಜಮೀನ್‌ದಾರರು, ಪುಂಗನೂರಿನ ಜಮೀನ್‌ದಾರರು, ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಬಂದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು, ಇವರೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತುಂಬಿ ಹೋಗಿರುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಡವರಿಗೆ ಏನೂ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ವಿಧದಲ್ಲಿ, ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನವನ್ನು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ, ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನೊದಗಿಸಿಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಮುಂದೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ ಭವಿಷ್ಯವಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಕುದುರೆ ಜೂಜಿಗಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಂತರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರಿಂದ ಹಣ ಬರಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದೊಂದೇ ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಸಿ. ಸೂರ್ಯನಾರಾಯಣ ಚೆಟ್ಟಿಯವರು (ಹಾಸನ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರೇ, ಈ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಭಿನಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಜೂಜಾಡುವುದು ಕೆಟ್ಟದ್ದು ಎಂಬುದು ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಇದು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಜನಗಳು ಹಾಳಾಗಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಶೇಕಡ 12½ ಯಿಂದ 25ಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಏರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಏಕೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೋ ನನಗೆ ಅರ್ಥವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಾತನಾಡುವಾಗ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಹಾಕಿರುವುದು ತಪ್ಪು ಎಂದು ಯಾರೂ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಟೀಕೆ ಮಾಡದೇ ಈಗ ಏಕೆ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುತ್ತಾರೋ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದ್ವಿದಳಧಾನ್ಯಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅನೇಕ ಜನ ಆಗ ವಿರೋಧಿಸಿದರು. ಆದರೆ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನೂ ಹೇಳದೇ ಈಗ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಿರುವುದರ ಉದ್ದೇಶವೇನೋ ತಿಳಿಯದು. ಯಾವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಈ ಬೆಟ್ಟಿಂಗ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಹಾಕುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಇದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೂ ವರಮಾನ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ, ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರಿಗೂ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಕುದುರೆ ಜೂಜಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವವರನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಹೋಗುವಾಗ ಎಷ್ಟು ಸಂತೋಷದಿಂದ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೋ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ಬರುವಾಗ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ವ್ಯಸನದಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏನು ನಡೆಯಿತು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಮನಸ್ಸಿಲ್ಲದೆ ವ್ಯಸನಪಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೂ ಜೂಜಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತೇಜನ ಕೊಡುವುದು ಸರಿಯಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ಹೋಗಬೇಕು. ತಾವು ಹಾಕುವ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಶೇಕಡ 25 ಅಲ್ಲ, ಶೇಕಡ 50 ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಜನ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯರು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆಯೇ ಹೊರತು ಯಾರೂ ವಿರೋಧಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ 12½ ಯಿಂದ ಶೇಕಡ 25ಕ್ಕೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರು ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Sri M. GOVINDA REDDY (Chitaldrug District—General).—Sir, I give my wholehearted support to this Bill. An argument has been advanced that the races afford recreation to the people and therefore taxing the betting returns would be taxing recreation. But racing is just like other institutions where one goes in to seek pleasure but comes out with either having lost it or with a good deal of gain. There is only one thing in betting and that is excitement. There is no pleasure. Hon'ble Members who have deemed that they would get pleasure and that there is recreation in it are wrong in believing that pleasure could be got from betting. It is only excitement and that excitement lasts as long as horses run and as long as purses are full. That excitement will soon be over and even if it be true that pleasure is derived from betting that would be limited to only a very few. In the very nature of the betting arrangements it is seen that the majority of those that go and back lose; they have necessarily to lose. Otherwise, that institution cannot go on. It is a very skilful device of making a good number of substantial people lose and only a very few gain. It is like other lottery places where a man who conducts it gains and those who go there

lose. I would have liked the Hon'ble Finance Minister to have raised this tax from 25 per cent to 75 per cent. That is one sure way of putting an end to it. This is a system where the society is continuously defrauded under a wise guise and Government must seriously think of it. It has resulted in suffering to the poor people. For every rich man who gets into the race course there will be hundred poor people and to every poor man what he bets, his very subsistence is lost and he comes out with a good deal of suffering.

There is one other argument which I would like the Hon'ble Members to consider. Supposing we do not tax these returns. Are the returns made use of in a good way? We have to consider that. Profits of the Betting Tax are not used for constructive activities, are not used for philanthropic work. These are used in order to fatten the people who are already fat, people who are idle; people who thrive on the labour of others; people who expect good returns for nothing at all. It is such people who have no right to continue that avocation that are now fattened by these returns. Why should the Race Club be allowed to get these returns? Government can very well turn these returns into proper channels. By taxing these returns Government would be getting a good sum and they will be making good use of the amount. Every reasonable Member should give his wholehearted support to this tax.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I am indeed grateful to the House for having accorded such a warm reception to this measure of taxation. The only dissentient note was struck by the Hon'ble Leader of the Opposition. But I must in evaluating his opposition take note of the fact that when he made his observations on the Budget he did not whisper a word about this taxation as being either inequitable or unjust or harsh. Nor do I remember...

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—This is an after-thought.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Obviously.

Sri L. SIDDAPPA.—He knew full well that there would be a Bill before this House and that he could take the opportunity then.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I quite see. After all I am inclined to be charitable. I grant for the purpose of argument that that was the idea not only of the Leader of the Opposition but also the members of the Opposition. Such argument as he has advanced has been beautifully and effectively demolished by my Hon'ble friends Sri Subramanya and others. I do not think there is anything left for me to answer. One thing I must say, *viz.*, that this is so high a percentage of taxation that there is no other State which retains this high percentage so far as betting is concerned. *Ad nauseam* have I heard the remark that we are only good at imitating others, that we have not much of initiative or originality. For once at least let me say for the purpose of argument when we chalk out our own programme and levy this tax, why not those friends be good enough to say here 'You have set a fine example for other States in India'. Then again whenever we put a certain extra tax, not necessarily for the fun of taxing people but to provide social services people, big or small, rich or poor must pay for the services. The Railways do not make an exception between the rich and the poor. When I propose a certain measure not of taxation in any sense but of payment for services rendered there is such a hue and cry that we are taxing the poor and the common man. Here is a tax which is meant, as I have already said, to take out a good bit of the money from the purses of the rich mainly. I know that a good many poor people also do patronise the races, but the great volume of the money that flows into the boxes of book-makers, totalisators and so on of which I know precious little, comes from the pockets of the rich. Is it not a wise course for us to recover a portion of it at least and use it for good purposes? So I think there my friend has missed the hit very wide off the target.

There are just a few suggestions, constructive suggestions made by Hon'ble friends, for instance, Sri H. B.

Gundappa Gowda. That is about the administration, rather the control of the administration of these races. I am not in a position, because it is not exactly my job, but still I know for a fact that there is a lot of truth in what Sri Gundappa Gowda has said, *viz.*, that the control is capable of a great deal of improvement. Here races are run within the State of Mysore and there is so much of turn-over of money and it is but proper that there is a full and effective vigilance and control over the various operations of the Race Club. To this end I may assure the Hon'ble Members that the Government have already taken steps to see that the Committee is reconstituted to make the control more effective. So I think even there the Government have forestalled the criticism of the Hon'ble Members and have already taken steps. Another point the Hon'ble Member mentioned was that income-tax due from the Race Club has not been taken by the Government. Even there I must say we have kept an eye and we have already issued demand notices and we will recover whatever is due if it has not already been done. But then that is a source which will soon fly away from us to the Centre.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—But on previous years they have already reserved Rs. 2 lakhs and that may be taken over by the Government of India.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The demand notice has gone for the full amount of income-tax due to us.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—But it is a tardy process.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There is no question of tardiness.

Sri H. B. GUNDAPPA GOWDA.—Early action should have been taken.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—My Hon'ble friend will remember that in 1947-48 there was no income-tax recovered because no race was run in that year. They started running races in 1948-49. So in the budget of 1948-49 there was a provision of Rs. 80,000 only under 'Betting Tax'. What did we do in 1948-49? We enhanced the tax so that we actually realised nearly Rs. 14 lakhs in 1948-49. Likewise as regards income-tax, we have been taking steps. I think I have answered all the points raised by the members. I hope the House will accord its approval unanimously to this measure.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The Bill will now be submited, clause by clause. Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is :

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is :

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Betting Tax (Amendment) Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill.

Motion to consider.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA (Minister for Finance and Industries).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

This is a very simple measure. It is not a case of introducing a fresh tax. It is just a question of shifting the tax from one place to another place. So far as textile mills and power looms were concerned the taxation was at the source at six pies in the rupee and there was no further sales tax. So far as handloom cloth was concerned, where mill made yarn was used, the tax was three pies and at the end, not at the beginning, namely, when it went from the dealer to the consumer. So far as khadi was concerned, *i.e.*, hand-spun and hand-woven, there was no tax at all. As per clause 8 of Act, when finished goods went out of the State, a rebate of 50 per cent is given. That is to say, whether it is handloom cloth woven out of mill yarn or mill cloth or powerloom cloth, when it was exported beyond the frontiers of Mysore, there would be a rebate of 50 per cent. That was the position till now.

Now, this Bill has been brought primarily and I may say solely, with a view to afford relief to powerloom cloth manufacturers. These powerlooms are located in certain well known centres like Bangalore, Dodballapur, Mysore and a few other places. Many of them have got just one loom or two and some have a larger number of looms also. In their case, a situation arose when their products, which could not compete with the textile mill cloth would not move either within the State or outside the State. They were very hard hit. The trouble with regard to the powerloom people is this. While the textile mill people use mostly their own yarn and produce cloth, the powerloom people have got to purchase yarn and manufacture cloth. That means, the textile mills people do not have to pay sales tax on mill yarn. They save it. The powerloom people on the other hand, have got to purchase yarn from these mills and they have to pay 3 pies at the time and then again at 6 pies when they release their goods. That was working as a great hardship. They wanted in the first instance, exemption altogether from the sales tax. Failing that they wanted a reduction to the level of the tax on handloom cloth, *viz.*, 3 pies and that at the last point. I have got here their applications—practically every powerloom man has sent up his application. We had a series of meetings and then it was agreed that the tax may be levied not at the source but at the stage when it passed from the dealer the rate being the same, namely 6 pies.

But, so far as exports are concerned, it does not matter at what stage the export is, first stage, middle stage or the last stage, the tax there is recoverable under section 8 of the Act, *viz.*, we recover the tax in full but give them rebate later on. That is the position I think. This helps to give some relief to the manufacturers. We talk so much about encouraging small manufacturers. This is just a token of sympathy towards these manufacturers.

So far as the return from the tax is concerned I maysay that there would not be any, reduction. certain friends argue that there maybe some reduction became when these goods are sold from small dealers who have turnover of less than Rs. 10,000 the goods escape tax.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುವ ವರಮಾನ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು; ಇದು ನಿಜವೇ!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಯಾರು ಹೇಳಿದರು! ವರ್ತಕರು ಹೇಳಿದರೇ? ಶ್ರೀ ಗುರುರವರಿಗೆ ಅದು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತು!

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಇದರಿಂದ ಬಳಸತಕ್ಕವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಎರಡು ಸಾರಿ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬೀಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೇ!

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I was going to say that so far as the amount is concerned, there would not be any reduction, But, it is bound to give relief to the manufacturers.

The other point that I was referring to was when the powerloom manufacturer sells, to the wholesale dealer is no tax, nor when it is sold to a dealer, there It is when it passes the dealer's, handsthat it becomes taxable.

ಶ್ರೀ. ಎಲ್ ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಒಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಕೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಮಿಲ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಅವರು ಮಿಲ್ಲಿನಿಂದ ಹೊರಗೆ ಮಾರುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲೇ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ ಅಲ್ಲವೇ!

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Yes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಲ್. ಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪನವರು.—ಹಾಗಿದ್ದಮೇಲೆ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವರ್ತಕರು ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಬೇರೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರಲ್ಲಾ! ನಿನ್ನೆ ತಾನೆ ನಾನು ಪಂಚೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಾಗಲೂ ಛಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ!!

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—No. It might have been on foreign goods.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA.—They recover the amount from the purchaser.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The tax is paid at the source. That is to say, the wholesaler pays 6 pies to the factory when he purchases and then when he sells to the dealer, he takes it from the dealer. The dealer may be taking it from the consumer. But what I say is, that cloth which has been sales taxed at the point of consumer stage will not have borne any other tax at the source, namely, at the factory. It is not a case of multi-point taxation.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—On a point of clarification. You get sales tax directly at the source at 6 pies.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The wholesaler pays to the mills and collects the same from the dealer who collects in in turn from the consumer.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—Government gets six pies in a rupee; the wholesaler sells it to the retail seller and he collects from us 6 pies. It also goes to the Government?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—No. he simply prices it; that is all.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—The tax is collected at the source and it is included in the cost price. Under cost price, again he collects 6 pies from the consumers. The retailer may not be benefited, but the Government gets double the benefit because they get 6 pies at the source and from the retail dealers also.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—He has got to show this sales tax, but he gets exemption so far as cloth is concerned; that is not taken into calculation as tax on the turnover. That is excluded from the calculation.

Janab J. MAHOMED IMAM.—There is a lot of confusion.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—There is no confusion whatever. So far as cloth is concerned, there is no confusion whatever. I was going to answer the other point, *viz.*, that when it goes to the small dealer whose turnover is less than Rs. 10,000, this powerloom cloth escapes taxation. I would answer it this way. When the turnover of the powerloom owner is less than Rs. 10,000 it might escape the tax even though it be at source. But when the goods go to a dealer, a big dealer under the Act then it is taxed. So *vice versa*, one thing sets off another. Therefore, we do not expect any reduction in taxation. It is just a thing which has got to be welcomed by all people who are interested in the development of these small scale industries.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration".

Sri G. A. ACHARYA (Bangalore District—General).—Sir, I welcome this amendment for the reason that at least for the first time the Hon'ble Finance Minister has been feeling the difficulties of the mercantile community.........

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—I do not relish that word 'at least'.

A VOICE.—The Hon'ble Minister is very touchy about words!

Sri G. A. ACHARYA.—It is generally admitted that the mercantile community are accused so much that their difficulties are not generally recognised. (*A Voice: That is a wrong impression.*) If my impression is wrong, I beg to withdraw it. However, Sir, the total production of cloth in the powerlooms is not as much as that of big mills. The amendment suggested now is very helpful, specially now when there is a glut in textile market. Power looms should not be looked at with suspicion for I visualise that one day or other these big mills and big corporations and huge textile mills will have no place in India of to-morrow and so also in Mysore too. Therefore I welcome this amendment. Much of the difficulties now felt by the mercantile community, especially those having small mills, will be removed. I will give you an example. Mr. A, the owner of a textile mill would like to place in different areas his cloth to attract his designs

There is what is called the credit system also. Supposing A wants to give credit to 10 or 15 people who want to sell his goods. The first thing that they will have to do is, they must pay sales tax. He has to pay it. That is really a very heavy tax on the man who produces wealth, who creates jobs for 500 or 1,000 people or even 10 or 20. He pays from part of his income a certain amount as income-tax to the State and over and above that he is asked to finance every dealer who sells his product by way of sales tax at the source. So, if you want to give real relief to these manufacturers, I think you will be wise enough to admit that there were difficulties which these were undergoing with the result that there is so much of glut in the textile market. It may be argued that there will be ever so many leakages. But where there are no leakages? Moreover, we are not going to get as much tax as we were getting. After all, we are tax-gatherers. There is not much difference between us as far as I know. In fact we are pillars to the Government. We collect tax. We are almost tax-gatherers. So our difficulties also must be recognised. So, I support this amendment which really helps big as well as small manufacturers of power loom goods.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Tumkur District—General).—I am giving support to the Bill so that the Government may try this experiment for some time and find out if the present method of taxing it at the source is not the best method. Now, we are certain that we get our tax if we tax it at the source, There are power loom holders, both big and small and no power loom, I am told, produces goods worth less than Rs. 10,000. Therefore, every product that is produced in power loom is now being taxed and there is no leakage. In order to give relief to the power loom holder, the present amendment is proposed, because he does not find a ready sale. People who have purchased from him will have to shell down sales tax then alone. They have to invest more money. But money is not forthcoming. The product is not sold easily It is glutted. Therefore, in order to find out an easy sale for the producer, to give him timely relief, this amendment is proposed. I have no objection to give relief to them. But there is the danger of the Government losing its income. It happens like this. As soon as a product is produced, sales tax is not recovered. It is sold to several—a dozen or even more, say 100— wholesalers and retailers. What happens then is, it may escape taxation. It may come to my hands who does not deal with the goods, or to one whose turnover is not more than Rs. 10,000. So by that way I escape taxation. Through several hands it goes like that. Therefore there is a likelihood of the tax being not levied at all. There is also more scope than in the first method for people to avoid taxation. Even if it goes to a big merchant, there is a chance of that man passing of the goods as mill-made goods and not as power-loom goods. If he passes them on as mill-made goods, he need not recover any tax from the consumer, because he will have paid tax at the source. In both ways there is the danger of leakage at very many points. Therefore, I wish that the Hon'ble Minister for Finance and the people who worked out the new proposal to take note of these things and prevent money escaping our notice and thereby Government losing it. If Government takes proper steps and tries the present proposal for some time, then they will be able to find out whether they have been really hit. I personally feel that the Government will stand to lose. They may try this experiment. If found necessary, they may alter it at a later stage. But today I sound a note of caution so that the Government may be on lookout for the tax. They may be on their guard.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಸಿ. ವೆಂಕಟೇಶ್ವರರವರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಗ್ರಾಮಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ... ....

ಶ್ರೀ ಎ. ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು (ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಆ ವಿಚಾರ ಈಗ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿರುವ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂ ಮತ್ತು ಮಿಲ್ಲುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ಬಟ್ಟೆವಿಚಾರ ಮಾತ್ರ ಈಗ ಚರ್ಚೆ

ಯಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಾಕಿ ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು (ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).— ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬೆಂಬಲ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ, ಒಂದೆರಡು ವಿಷಯಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಕೆಂದಿದ್ದೇನೆ. ಮೊದಲು ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು ಕೆಲವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟರು. ಅದರ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ನಾನು ಮಾನ್ಯ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸಚಿವರ ಬಳಿಗೆ ಇತರರ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಡೆಪ್ಯುಟೇಷನ್ ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು ಎತ್ತಿದಂಥ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗಳು ಬಂದುವು. ಅವೆಲ್ಲವನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೇನೆಂದು ಹೇಳಬಯಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ, ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆಕ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಚಿವರು ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದವರ ಪರವಾಗಿಯೂ ಮತ್ತು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮಿನವರ ಪರವಾಗಿಯೂ ನಾನು ಸಚಿವರನ್ನು ಮನಸಾರೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಈ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಏನಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರಾಗುವ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಮುಗಳನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದ್ದರೆ, ತೊಂದರೆಯೇನಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದರೆ ಈಗ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ಆಕ್ಷೇಪಣೆ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿರಲಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ನಂಬಿಕೆ ಇದೆ. ದೊಡ್ಡಬಳ್ಳಾಪುರದ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಂಗಳ ತೊಂದರೆಯೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹಳಕಾಲ ಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಅದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಸ್ಪಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಬೇಕೇ ಹೊರತು ಬಾಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಸಹಕಾರ ಮನೋಭಾವ ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಒಂದು ಐಕಮತ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಕಂಡು ಬಂದಿದೆ. ಏನಿದ್ದರೂ ನಾವೂ ಸಹ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರ ಕಟ್ಟುಕಟ್ಟಳೆಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರೂ ಬದ್ಧರಾಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್‌ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿದೆವು. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗಿನ ವಾತಾವರಣವಲ್ಲ, ಈಗಿನ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಪ್ರಾಮಾಣಿಕತನ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮೂಡಿದೆ, ಆ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಸಂಘದ ಮೂಲಕ ಎಲ್ಲರನ್ನೂ ಬದ್ಧರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ವಿರೋಧವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಏನೇನು ಮಾಡಿದರೂ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸಫಲವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಲ್ಲಿ ನಿಯೋಗ ಹೋಗಿ ಹೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಯಿತು. ಅವರು ಅದನ್ನು ಬಹಳ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಾವು ಕೇಳಿದ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮತ್ತೊಮ್ಮೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು (ಮೈಸೂರು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಕನ್ಸ್ಯೂಮರ್‌ಗೇ ಮಾರುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಟ್ಟರೆ ಬಹಳ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಅದಕ್ಕೇನು ಗ್ಯಾರಂಟಿ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು.—ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯಿಂದ ಸಚಿವರು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ನಂಬಿದ್ದೇನೆ.

Mr. H. C. DASAPPA.—He becomes a dealer. But, may I understand Sri Rangaramiah's trouble?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು.—ನನ್ನ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಯೇನೆಂದರೆ, ಈಗ ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮಿನವರು ಒಟ್ಟು ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಸ್ಥರಿಗೂ ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಿಗಳಿಗೂ ಮಾರಿದರೆ ಏನಾಯಿತೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರಲ್ಲೇ ಖರ್ಚಾಗುವುದು. ಅವರು ಬಂದು ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಅವರಲ್ಲೇ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಆಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆ?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA. – He becomes a 'dealer'. Who is a dealer? Definition is in the Sales Tax Act: 'whoever sells to the consumer' becomes a 'dealer'.

ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಯಾರೇ ಮಾರಲಿ ಅವನು dealer. ಅವನು ಈ ಸೇಲ್ಸ್ ಟ್ಯಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕು, ಇದು ಆಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಇದೆ.

'dealer is one who sells to the consumers'.

Sri S. RANGARAMIAH.—How are you going to find out whether he has dealt with the consumer directly or not?

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The moment he starts dealing with the consumer, his accounts will be called and he will be sales-taxed if his turnover is Rs. 10,000.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Chitaldrug District—General).—No, it is a definite point raised by Sri T. Subramanya and it will have to be answered by the Finance Minister. It is sold in villages to the retailers whose turnover will not be more than 300 or 400 or 1,000 or Rs. 2,000 at the maximum. When it goes to the last retailer whose turnover will never be more than 3,000 to 4,000 and in no case will it be beyond 10,000, there is a likelihood of the income which was derivable at the sources of production being frittered away and at the other end there is no likelihood of your goods going to the hands of the retailer whose turnover will go beyond Rs. 10,000. That is the objection. In any case, 75 per cent of these retailers will be those people whose turnover will not come within the taxable limit and so the return under sales-tax will go down terribly. That is the point that Sri T. Subramanya has asked the Hon'ble Minister to explain.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ಗುರುಲಿಂಗಯ್ಯನವರು.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಈಗ ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸುಬ್ರಹ್ಮಣ್ಯರವರು, ಭೀಮಪ್ಪನಾಯಕರು ಮತ್ತು ರಂಗರಾಮಯ್ಯನವರು ಎತ್ತಿದ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಮಾನ್ಯ ಸಚಿವರಲ್ಲಿ

ನಿಯೋಗ ಹೋದಾಗ ಈ ಎಲ್ಲ ವಿಷಯಗಳೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಂದವು. ಈ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿ ಮೂರು ತಿಂಗಳಾದಮೇಲೆ ಎಮರ್ಜೆನ್ಸಿ ಆಕ್ಟ್ ತಂದಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಪವರ್ ಲೂಮಿನವರ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ನಾನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತ ತಾವೇ ಬಂದು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ನನಗೆ ತೋರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಈ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪುಟ್ಟಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು (ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುವವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಸೂಚಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಎಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನು ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೋ ಆ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಲೀಕೇಜ್‌ಗೂ ಅವಕಾಶವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದುದೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದು ನಿರ್ವಿವಾದ ವಿಚಾರ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಇದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಎರಡನೆಯದಾಗಿ ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನೋಡುವುದಾದರೆ, ಅವರಿಗೆ ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪರಿಹಾರಕೊಟ್ಟಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನನ್ನ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ನೋಡಿದರೆ, ಈ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಬೀಳುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಹತ್ತು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಮೇಲಿರಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಿರಲಿ ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲ ಕಡೆಯೂ ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ಗಜ ಬಟ್ಟೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾರಿದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಆರು ಕಾಸು ವಸೂಲಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಖಜಾನೆಯನ್ನು ಮುಟ್ಟುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ತೊಂದರೆಯಿದೆ. ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆಲವರಿಗೆ ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಿಂದ ವಿನಾಯಿತಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಪವರ್ ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಉಸ್ತುವಾರಿ ಇಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ಎಷ್ಟುಬಟ್ಟೆ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರು ಯಾರು, ಚಿಲ್ಲರೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರಗಾರರು ಮಾರಾಟ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಒಂದು ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡದಿದ್ದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಖಜಾನೆಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಬರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ನಾನು ಈ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಆದರೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಚ್ಚರಿಕೆಯಿಂದಿರಬೇಕು. ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ತಯಾರಾಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಎಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೊಂಡುಕೊಳ್ಳುವವರಾರು, ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವವರು ಯಾರು, ಮಾರುವವರು ಯಾರು, ವಸೂಲಾದ ಮತ್ತು ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆ, ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ವ್ಯವಸ್ಥೆಯನ್ನೇರ್ಪಾಡು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ಭರವಸೆಯಮೇಲೆ ಈ ಮಸೂದೆಯನ್ನೊಪ್ಪುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಚ್. ಸಿ. ದಾಸಪ್ಪನವರು.—ನಾನು ಈಗ ನಡೆದಿರುವ ಚರ್ಚೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚೇನೂ ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಸೂಕ್ಷ್ಮ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾರು ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ವರಮಾನದ ವಿಚಾರ ಬಂತು, ಯಾವುದೇ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಬರಿಯ ವರಮಾನದ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನೆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಯಾವ ಸರ್ಕಾರವೂ ದೇಶವೂ ಉಳಿಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾವು ಮರ ಹೇಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿ ಚಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆಯಬೇಕು; ಹಾಲು ಇದ್ದಹಾಗೇ ಕರೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕು, ಹಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕರೆವ ಹಸುವನ್ನು ಬಡಕಲು ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆಂದರೆ, ಅದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದು ಈಗ ಪವರ್‌ಲೂಮ್ ಬಟ್ಟೆಗಳು ಖರ್ಚಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಸಹಾಯ ಸಹಾನುಭೂತಿಯನ್ನು ತೋರಿಸಬೇಕು, ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ನಷ್ಟವೂ ಆಗಬಾರದು. ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಈಗಾಗಲೇ ಚರ್ಚೆಯಾಗಿವೆ. ಹತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿ turnover ಇಲ್ಲದೇ ಹೋದರೆ ತೆರಿಗೆ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದರು. ಸರ್ವೇಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾರಾಟಗಾರರು ಯಾರೆಂದರೆ, ಯಾರು ಲೆಕ್ಕಾಚಾರವನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಮಾರುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅವರು dealers. ಅವರು ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಾರಾಟಮಾಡುವವನು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಬ್ಬನೂ ಲೆಕ್ಕವನ್ನಿಡಬೇಕು. ಈ ತೆರಿಗೆಯನ್ನು ವಸೂಲುಮಾಡಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕು.

Sri A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK.—'Dealer is one who sells to the consumer.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—The sale of textiles manufactured by power-looms, other than mills, shall be exempt from taxation under section 3, sub-section (1) if the sale is to a wholesale or retail dealer in Mysore. It need not necessarily be at the last point. When it is a sale to the dealer, then only it is exempt from taxation. If a man who has registered himself as a dealer, sells it,—it does not matter to whom—it is taxable at that point, to whomsoever the goods are sold from the dealer to a consumer or a hawker. If the next man is a dealer under the definition, of course, he has to pay sales tax. It is fool-proof. Therefore I think there is hardly any need to refer to any other point in this case. I do not think anybody has opposed the Bill. It may be passed.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

> "That the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the Assembly. Clauses 2, 3 and 4.

The question is :—

> "That clauses 2, 3 and 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3 and 4 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is :

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri H. C. DASAPPA.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

The Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill.

Motion to consider.

***Sri H. SIDDAIYA** (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

The Bill is so simple and, I believe is not controversial for the simple reason that it is for the benefit of the travelling public within a prescribed area. The use of new type of motor vehicles such as auto-rickshaws is very much appreciated in several parts of the country particularly in cities like Madras, Poona, Bombay and Madras. Such a need is felt in the City of Bangalore also.

One difficulty is that as the Act stands now, under Schedule XI, Item 1, the minimum tax that has to be levied on such vehicles is on (*a*) it is Rs. 30; on (*b*) it is Rs. 7-8-0 per seat. That is (*a*) for a vehicle carring in all not more than four passengers ; (*b*) for a vehicle carrying more than four persons. It would not be very reasonable and just to levy the same rate so far as the vehicles particularly I am referring to, *viz.*, auto-rickshas which will carry generally two passengers, are concerned. The rate has to be altered and therefore it is felt very desirable and also fair that the rate should be reduced in the case of vehicles carrying less number of passengers. Besides, there is no other schedule under which we can tax them. Of course the auto-rickshaws are also motor vehicles coming under Section 2, clause (1)—definition I need not read—which runs to the effect that auto-rickshaws also come under motor cab. Therefore this amendment is absolutely necessary and that in the interest of the travelling public in the city area. Secondly, there is Section 101 that is deemed not necessary because there is certain procedure prescribed for amending Schedules XI-A to XIII-B. Under that procedure Government were empowered to alter, add or cancel any or all of these items under Schedules XI-A to XIII-B. That is also deemed not necessary and therefore that section may be omitted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved :

"That the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill be taken into consideration."

Mushir-ul-mulk J. MAHOMED IMAM (Chitaldrug *cum* Tumkur—Muslim).—While supporting this Bill, I would like to say that this change in Schedule is necessary to give relief to the auto-rickshaws. But I have got to say something with regard to the deletion of Section 101. It may be remembered that last year in the Budget Session Government enhanced the vehicle tax from Rs. 56 to Rs. 84 through a resolution. Some of us protested that Government were not empowered to make this change unless it came as a legislative measure. I wanted to get at the relevant proceedings but I was told that proceedings of last year and previous year are not yet ready and we are at a handicap. Anyhow vehicle tax was enhanced last year through a resolution. I am glad that the objection we raised

at that time has been upheld by the Federal Court which has held that such an action on the part of Government is entirely invalid and illegal. So the question comes to this. In view of this decision, the action of the Government in collecting the enhanced tax is entirely illegal and the extra tax must be refunded. I am glad that the section has been deleted and hereafter every change in the schedule or rate has to be through a legislation approved by this House and as such I welcome this measure.

Sri H. SIDDAIYA.—The change is for the better; that is admitted by the Hon'ble Member Janab Mahomed Imam. Of course he has drawn my attention to that case which has been decided by the Federal Court that is reported in A.I.R. 1949 at page 175 wherein it is held that "The Legislature cannot validly delegate its power to the executive and that legislative act cannot be done by the executive even with the consent of the Assembly." So it is in accordance with that this change is thought of and it is welcomed. I am thankful to the Hon'ble Members.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :—

"That the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill, be taken into Considaration."

Fresh motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The clauses of the Bill will now be submitted to the Assembly Clauses 2 and 3. The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Clause 1.

The question is:

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Title and Preamble. The question is :

"That the Title and the Preamble stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Title and the Preamble were added to the Bill.

Motion to pass.

Sri H. SIDDAIYA.—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill be passed."

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is :

"That the Mysore Motor Vehicles and Road Traffic (Amendment) Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The House will now adjourn to meet to-morrow at 8-30 A.M.

The Assembly adjourned at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock to meet again on Saturday, 1st April 1950, at Thirty Minutes past Eight of the Clock.

WD 1429—GPB—400—29-5-50